



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 00621409 6

530



N

BTW
- Ben -



Bernard, Jacques ed.

THE
ACTS and NEGOTIATIONS,
Together with the
Particular Articles at large,
OF THE
General Peace,
Concluded at
R Y S W I C K,
BY THE
Most Illustrious Confederates
WITH THE
FRENCH KING.

To which is premised,
The Negotiations and Articles of the
Peace, concluded at *TURIN*, be-
tween the same Prince and the Duke
of *Savoy*.

Translated from the Original Publish'd at the Hague.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *Robert Clavel* at the *Peacock*, and *Tim.
Childe* at the *White Hart*, at the West-end of
St. Paul's Church-yard. 1698.

EN

AND



PREFACE.

THE Title of this Book informs the Reader, That it contains the Acts and Negotiations of the General Peace concluded at *Ryswick*, and likewise of the particular Peace concluded at *Turin*, faithfully Translated from the Original publish'd at the *Hague*: The Editors of it in English thought they had good Reason to put it into that Language, because Our Nation hath, in this long and bloody War, contributed such mighty Weights towards the reducing the Kingdoms and States of *Europe* to the happy Ballance they at present enjoy.

The Efforts of the English Nation, in Concurrence with the Illustrious Confederates, have, in Nine Years's time, broke those *Chains*, which cost the Expence of above 30 Years in their Contrivance, and by which the Liberty of *Europe* was so strangely and artificially entangled and encompass'd, that even *well-meaning Men* thought it more advisable patiently to submit to the insuperable

P R E F A C E.

Evil, than by vain Attempts to hasten or exasperate the Misery; *Let the Lyon sleep, say they, and let us by our Gentleness and Flatteries engage him so to do; Time may lessen or wear out that Rage, which, should we provoke, we are not able to resist.* Thus while evil Men cherisht, and unthinking and mistaken Men submitted, the mighty Mischief grew and prosper'd: Like some irresistible Fleet it commanded and aw'd even those distant Countries, that had not yet seen or felt its Power. *Roman* it was in the Wisdom and Conduct of its Arms, but of how far different a Spirit from that Heroick Commonwealth? who with Hardships to themselves conquer'd and subdu'd Nations, with the same tender Designs we chastise our Children, only to make 'em better and more happy than they were before.

In this disconsolate Posture was *Europe*, not expecting Safety, the Delay of its Ruin seem'd to proceed but from the Pleasure or Frolick of the Conqueror; when Crown'd Heads and States were *bid* to hope for that *Liberty*, which they before only durst secretly desire. This great Design is laid by a Prince, whose Descent seem'd to entitle him to become a Deliverer: His Ancestors, of the same Name, rescu'd his Country from Powers not indeed so well founded and numerous, but still as destructive, as these the distant Nephew was to engage with; Providence fore-

P R E F A C E.

forefaw the Protection of Seven Provinces would not be Work enough for fo capacious a Soul: Hero's, through each degree, collect and gather their Ancestors Perfections, to which they add their own, therefore *This Prince* is to be ally'd to the English Crown, that this Tie might engage him to extend his Care to these Islands, which by the *supine Negligence* and *superstitious Bigottry* of *Governors* had been put into equal, if not more eminent Danger, than the rest of the Neighbouring World. Impotence was *their* Excuse, we had Power, but the Force and Edge of it was turn'd upon our Selves. A Neighbouring Flood, that with miserable great Desolation had over-run part of *Europe*, was with additional Force too near approaching to us; What Precaution did we use to prevent it? Our Workmen were digging down the Banks that should oppose and keep it out, and seem'd to invite the Ruin. Here this *Great Prince* interposes; he opens the Eyes of most, and holds the Hands of those unfortunate Men that still continu'd blind or engag'd, and kindly hinder'd 'em from doing Things, that tended to the Destruction of both Themselves and their Country. Then in 1688. the mighty Scene opens, in 1689. the War begins. Power or Heaven for some time seem'd to favour the *Mighty Monarch*, doubtless it was to try the Opposer's Constancy and let them know, That no Disasters or
Dis-

P R E F A C E.

Disappointments should discourage Engagements, founded upon the Principles of Justice and Common Safety. Then for Four or Five Years the Bloody Game seem'd doubtful, and the making of a Stand look'd like a Prefage of Victory: For when Powers that assume to themselves the Titles of *insuperable Strength* and *immortal Glory*, meet with Difficulties, and are check'd in their ambitious Progress; this casts Disparagement upon their high Pretences, and makes suffering Mankind hope they are not so great as they would willingly look to be: Like Men that affect the Character of being Rich, Courageous or Religious, yet are not really so, this assumed Shape may for some time command Awe and Respect, but when at last, by the Effects, the Disguise appears, the Hypocrites become more contemptible and ridiculous. I shall not say, That the Events of the Two or Three last Years of the War make it appear probable, this was the Case of the Enemies of our Monarch and Country, for they had Substance, Conduct and Courage; though I must take it to be as plain, that their Power and these Qualifications were by no means equal to the Union form'd against 'em, and manag'd by the same *Incomparable Head and Hand* that first gave it Birth. For when *Savoy* left the Confederacy in 1696. one would have thought so considerable a Weight taken out of our Scale, would have given the Contrary

P R E F A C E.

trary a mighty Advantage; and the costly and even mean Flatteries and Cares that were employ'd to detach that Prince, and the Triumphs us'd on that Success, should confirm the Opinion: But what Effect had it? None to the Advantage of our Adversaries. Some casual Deficiencies at Home defeated the Designs abroad, otherwise our Enemies might in this last Interval have felt more Evils, then, I hope, we shall ever now have occasion to wish to 'em. For the *Great King* condescends that the House of his Majesty shall become the Place of Treaty for Peace, and there settles to the *Empire* and *Spain*, Barriers so firm and strong, that their Enemies cannot by Force, in Ten Years, recover what was by Agreement restor'd to 'em here, except gross Negligence, Treachery or Discord open their Gates, which are Evils the Possessors only can provide against. For, in the present Circumstances of *Europe*, all any single State should reasonable wish, is, to be in a Condition to prevent Surprise from a Neighbourhood, and to have a Power sufficient to defend it self *for some time*; and then doubtless those Potentates whose Interest it is, that the Aggressor should not, by the Ruin of another, grow too powerful, will come to the Assistance of the Oppressed: For the late celebrated League does demonstrate, That the Gross of Mankind seldom vary from their Interest, when they know it and
are

P R E F A C E.

are at Liberty to act as they have a Mind to ; and this makes it probable *France* would never have submitted to Terms so disadvantageous to her Power, if she suddenly intended the like Exercises of it, that have been practis'd some Years before : Therefore the Reader may reasonably hope the Duration of this Peace will add to the Glory of it ; he will admire the Contriver of that wonderful Machine, that made and forc'd a way for it ; he will wish the Hero a long Enjoyment of it, and this is for every English Man's own Interest ; for it may be this Peace carries something in it resembling the Nature of Creation, its continuance may in some measure depend upon the Being of its Maker.

C O N-

THE
A C T S
AND
NEGOTIATIONS
OF THE
P E A C E
Concluded between the
French K I N G
AND THE
Duke of *Savoy*.

*Mareschal Catinat's Letter to the Mar-
quis of St. Thomas, Dated the
29th of June, 1696.*

IT was not possible for me sooner to satisfy his
Royal Highness's Desire of knowing the Ad-
vantages which the King is pleased to grant
him, in case his Royal Highness consents to
joyn with his Majesty, either to procure a Peace
or a Neutrality in *Italy*, because I had then no
B Orders

Orders to explain my self, farther than what was mentioned in the Two Letters I have had the Honour to write to you. But as soon as I had given his Majesty an Account of the Answers you made, he gave me leave to be more plain, and that in Writing too, altho' it be not usual to lay open Matters of this Consequence in Letters, especially since I know that his Royal Highness will certainly communicate them all to his Allies. But, methinks, the Contents of this I now write to you are of such Importance that they ought to be managed with greater Privacy. However, I am allowed to add thus much to what I have already writ to you, That the King is disposed to restore *Pignerol* to his Royal Highness, together with all the Dependencies which did formerly belong to the House of *Savoy*; yet so, as that all its Fortifications shall be demolished. But in case the House of *Austria* should be unwilling to agree to this Neutrality, neither will suffer *Italy*, nor the Dominions of his Royal Highness especially, to be in Peace, such Measures will then be taken, as shall oblige them to it. And to that End his Royal Highness shall joyn his Forces with his Majesty's, giving the King only such Security as shall be thought reasonable. His Majesty moreover will afford greater Demonstrations of Amity to his Royal Highness, and Kindness to the House of *Savoy*, for his Majesty intends to match the Duke of *Burgundy* to the Princess of *Piedmont*, and to take her into *France*, where they shall be immediately contracted, but the Consummation of their Marriage is to be deferred till they both come of Age. His Majesty likewise to satisfy his Generosity is willing to give her a Portion, and allow her a Dowry, without putting his Royal Highness to any

any more Cost or Charges on her Account. On these Effects of his Majesty's Bounty will depend many other Advantages in Favour of his Royal Highness, provide he expresses himself but willing to lay hold on these Offers in the Answer he shall order to this Letter. But in case of Non-compliance, I assure you, his Majesty will be so far incensed to see his kind Proffers slighted, that his Royal Highness must expect no more Favour, but to be treated as an obstinate Enemy, although it should be never so prejudicial to the King. I am persuaded that his Royal Highness will make such due Reflections on this Affair as the Importance of it, in respect to his own Interest requires. I am, &c.

Monsieur St. Thomas his Answer. Dated the 3d of July, 1696.

HIS Royal Highness is as well disposed as you could wish, to lay hold on the generous Offers, of his Majesty, which you propose in the Letter you did me the Honour to write to me, on the 29th of the last Month. But as he must acquaint his Allies with the Contents of it, he cannot reasonably expect their Answers (at least that from *Spain*) in less than Six Weeks, unless you will be pleased to send Passports for Two Couriers, the one to be dispatcht by his Royal Highness, the other by the Marquis *de Leganez*, to go through *France*; During their going and returning, and while we wait for the Answers they shall bring, his Royal Highness will keep the Forces of the Allies and his

own beyond the River *Po*, and you shall keep the Troops under your Command on this side of that River, without attempting any Act of Hostility, either against his Royal Highness's Forces, or against any of his Fortified Towns, he being verily persuaded that you will retain your Troops in such good Order, as that on one side they may not want Subsistence, and on the other, act suitably to those Sentiments which you did me the Honour to signify to me, who am,

S I R,

T O U R's, &c.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter to the Pope, concerning the
Peace of Italy.*

Most Holy Father,

I Cannot but think my self oblig'd to acquaint your Holiness (who always vouchsafed to be so kindly concern'd for the Welfare of my Family) with the first News of the Offers that have been made me by *Mareschal de Catinat*, in order to establish a Neutrality in *Italy*. This humble Letter is to let your Holiness understand that Count *Gubernati*, my Resident at *Rome*, will declare to your Holiness the Particulars of this Affair by Word of Mouth. The Substance whereof Consists in the Restitution of all that has been taken from me during this War, and even of *Pignatol* it self,

self, whose Fortifications are to be demolished, the Importance of which Place your Holiness is well acquainted with. A Marriage is also proposed between the Princess, my Daughter, and the Duke of *Burgundy*, to be consummated when they are of Age, and in the mean time she is to be received and conducted into *France*, where the King assigns her a Dowry, and gives her a Portion without putting me to the least Charges, besides many other Advantages, (which I need not here mention) on Condition that I shall concur to settle a Neutrality in *Italy*. But if the House of *Austria* should delay giving their Consent to it, after being thereunto exhorted by your Holiness and the Republick of *Venice*; in such case, I am to joyn my Forces to those of *France*, in order to make them comply. Having made serious Reflections on this Matter, and thinking that the House of *Austria* can have no Intentions to force me to reject these advantageous Offers made me by *France*, I have taken a Resolution to let the Principals of the Confederacy know that I cannot possibly let slip this present favourable Opportunity of recovering *Pignerol*; neither can I think it proper to commit a Matter of so great Importance to the House of *Austria*, to all *Italy*, and to my self, to the uncertain Event of War and Futurity. It is to this purpose that I intend to write to the Allies, especially to the Emperor and to his Catholick Majesty, earnestly intreating them not to be against a Proposal that is of such Advantage to them as well as to me. The Assurance I have that your Holiness does extreamly wish for such a Neutrality, has not a little contributed to determine me so much in its Favour. It is also that which makes me most humbly and earnestly to beg of

your Holiness, that you will please to give Orders to your Nuncio's at *Vienna* and *Madrid*, to second your Fatherly Offices by their vigorous Sollicitations for obtaining the speedy Consent of those Crowns for a Neutrality in *Italy*, which would be a welcome Fore-runner to acquaint the World with the so much long'd-for Tidings of an approaching Peace, whereof Christendom stands so much in need. I wait impatiently for this Favour from your Holiness's Bounty. As soon as your Holiness's Orders are come to my Hands by this Courier, I will forthwith send Dispatches to the aforesaid Courts. • In the mean time I continue to implore the favourable Influences of the Paternal Protection of your Holiness, to whom I wish a long Life, accompanied with all manner of Prosperity, and I do also in a most humble manner kiss your Holiness's most Holy Feet, as being

Your Holiness's

Most Humble and

Most Affectionate

Son and Servant

Turin, July
16. 1696

Victor Amadeus.

***His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter to his Imperial Majesty.***

YOUR Imperial Majesty's extraordinary Goodness, and the Equity which appears in all the Actions of your wise Government, sufficiently

ently convince me, that your Clemency will never require of me that I should finish the Ruine of this miserable Country, neglect to accept the Restitution of the Territories that have been taken from me by the Enemy, and refuse the Offer of *Pignerol* to be deliver'd up to me. Your Imperial Majesty's Generosity will not certainly suffer you to look on my Losses with Unconcern, especially seeing that the Advantages propos'd to me, are perfectly consistent with your Majesty's Interest, without which I would not look upon them as such. I therefore most humbly intreat your Imperial Majesty to be pleased to give a favourable Audience to my Embassador, who will give your Majesty an Account of the Proposals made me by Marechal *Catinat*, and who will further urge such Reasons, as will, I hope, incline you not to disapprove those Offers. In the mean time, I protest to your Imperial Majesty, that the Obligations I owe you, shall ever remain engraven on my Heart in such deep Characters as shall never be effac'd; and I esteem this as one of the Chief which I owe your Majesty, that these advantageous Proposals made me, are also the Effects of your Imperial Majesty's Protection, intreating your Majesty to be assur'd, that no private Interest shall ever make me swerve from the firm and inviolable Stedfastness, which I shall always maintain for your Imperial Majesty's Service, &c.

Turin the 4th of
July, 1696.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter to the States General*

High and Mighty Lords,

WE cannot better begin our Letter than by repeated Acknowledgments of our Obligations to your Lordships, the Sense whereof is always present in our Thoughts, and which we shall ever keep in our Minds; I mean the Remembrance of your generous Succours afforded us in Distress; after which we earnestly intreat your High and Mightinesses to take in good part, the Notice we give you of the Proposals made us by *Marschal Catinat*, by Order of the King his Master, the Particulars whereof shall be laid open to you by the Councillor and President *de la Tour*, our Embassador: We hope your High and Mightinesses great-Prudence, joyn'd with the Affection which you are wont to bear towards our Interest, will incline you not to disallow of the Resolution we have taken, not to refuse the offer made us of restoring *Pignerol*, with all the other Places we have lost during this War, without depending in a Matter of so great Consequence, on the uncertain Events of Time, or the Revolutions which may happen in *France*. The aforesaid Count *de la Tour* will also lay before your High and Mightinesses, the Reasons which oblige us thereunto. And the means you shall use towards promoting the Execution of this Design, will more and more increase our Acknowledgments, which shall be always accompanied with an earnest Desire of giving you pregnant Proofs of our ardent Wishes for compleating your Prosperity and Happiness, and that we are,

High and Mighty Lords,

Turin, July 6.

Y O U R's, &c.

1696.

Victor Amadeus.

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter to his Electoral Highness the
Duke of Bavaria.*

Most Serene Electoral Highness,

THE indissoluble Ties of Interest, Consanguinity and Affection, which engage me in so extraordinary a manner to your most Serene Electoral Highness, make me to look on all that happens to you, as if it had been to my self: and I am also convinced of the share you have in all that relates to me. It is this Confidence that makes me Impart to your Electoral Highness the Offers that have been made me by *Maréchal Catinat*, in his Master's Name; and to give you likewise Notice of a Letter which that *Maréchal* has writ to me, wherein he mentions the restoring of *Pignerol*, after demolishing the Fortifications, together with all the Dependencies which formerly belong'd to the House of *Savoy*. He Proposes likewise a Marriage of the Duke of *Burgundy* with the Princess my Daughter, to be Consummated when they both come of Age; and to settle on the said Princess a Dowry and Portion, to have them Contracted forthwith, and she to be received immediately into *France*; and all this on Condition, That I shall Concur to a Neutrality in *Italy*: Of all which Advantages, what seems most Considerable in my Eye, in the present Conjunction, is the Surrender of *Pignerol* to me. Your Highness knows well the Importance of that Place, and may judge how seriously I ought

to

to think of this Proposal, and not loose this favourable Opportunity; nor put a Matter of so great Consequence to the Hazard of future Events, or change of Minds, which may happen in case I should delay to close with these Offers, which being as advantageous to the House of *Austria* as to me, I am apt to believe the Princes of that Family will not oppose me in it. I also hope your Electoral Highnesses Prudence and Goodness will incline you to acquiesce in my Sentiments. In the mean while I wish your Royal Highness a continued Series of Happy Successes, being with all imaginable Fidelity and Constancy,

Your Electoral Highnesses

Turin July 8.
1694.

Most affectionate Servant and Cousin,

Victor Amadeus.

*His Electoral Highness the Duke of
Bavaria's Answer, to his Royal High-
ness the Duke of Savoy's Letter.*

I Shall always as largely Participate in the good and bad Fortune of your Royal Highnesses Person and Estate, as the Obligations of Consanguinity, and the particular Amity of your Royal Highness to me do justly Challenge. It would be therefore with an unspeakable Joy, that I should look on the Articles of an advantageous Peace proposed by *France* to your Royal Highness, if I could be convinced, That the Neutrality which is offered you, did truly tend to your Royal High-
nesses

nesses greater good, or to the advantage of the common Cause of the Confederates. But because I do not question, but that such a Neutrality will be extreamly displeasing both to his Imperial, and to his Catholick Majesty ; therefore in Answer to that Letter wherein your Royal Highness Communicated to me the Proffers that are made to you by *France*, your Royal Highness will give me leave to Exhort you to persevere in the League, and to continue the War with that Constancy, which has rendred your Name so glorious hitherto, and made your Conduct to be highly applauded. I cannot deny, but that (besides those other offers which *France* makes to your Royal Highness) the Restitution of *Pignerol*, tho' Demolish'd, is an Article, of great Consequence. But, considering the Magnanimity and Generosity of the Confederate Princes, the great Power of their Armies, and what I know of their Intentions, I think my self bound to promise your Royal Highness, that you shall at length, when the War is at an end, reap as great, nay far greater and more secure Advantages, not only as to *Pignerol*, but likewise toward the raising of your Family to a higher Degree, and more agreeable to your Interest. All which I refer to the mature Reflections your Royal Highnesses great Prudence is capable of ; being always ready, with inviolable Constancy, to render to your Royal Highness all possible Service.

*From the Camp at Normont the 22th of July,
1696, &c.*

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter, to his Serene Highness the
Electör of Brandenburg.*

THE Singular Demonstrations of Friendship I have received of your Electoral Highness, (the acknowledgment whereof shall last to my Death) do engage me to Conceal nothing from you of what happens to me; so that I must by these Lines inform you, of the Offers which *Mareschal Catinat* has made me, by Letters, which I have Communicated to the principal Heads of my Allies; those Proposals I send, hereunto annexed, together with the Answer which I caused to be returned to them; and I Communicate the Copies of them to your Electoral Highness, with as much Confidence as I know I may put in the affection you bear me; to which, I on my part, will answer by all the Devoirs which may be most effectual to convince your Electoral Highness of my sincere and constant Love. You will see in the said Letters, that I am offered the Restitution of all that has been taken from me during this War; wherein no Body but my self has lost so much; That the important place of *Pignerol*, shall be surrendered to me, tho' Demolish'd, with all the Territories that depend on it, which heretofore belonged to my Ancestors; That a Marriage shall be agreed upon between the Princess my Daughter, and the Duke of *Burgundy*; that a Portion and a Dowry shall be given her, without any Expence to me; and all this on Condition I shall contribute to a Neutrality in *Italy*, which is equally advantageous

vantagious to the House of *Austria*, especially that *Pignerol* be taken out of the *French* Hands; so that I hope your Electoral Highness will not condemn the Resolution I have taken, of not rejecting the aforesaid Offers, and not to put the Recovery of such an important place as *Pignerol*, to the uncertain Contingency of Time, or to the mutability of Princes Wills; especially since this my Country is reduced to that Desolation, as makes it quite unable of longer bearing the Charges of the War: Your Electoral Highness is also to observe, That to secure the Neutrality of *Italy*, and before I can partake of these Advantages offered me, the most Christian King desires, That the Confederate Troops do withdraw, and that I reduce mine to seven thousand five hundred Foot, and five hundred Horse; which, together with the loss of Subsidies and Taxes, that will be no longer continued to me, obliges me earnestly to entreat your Electoral Highness, to give such Orders to your Troops as are necessary, in order to withdraw them out of my Country, so soon as I shall have given them the pay that was agreed upon. And I do assure your Serenity, That the Obligations your Highness has laid upon me, shall be always fresh in my Mind, and the lively Sense I have of the same, shall for ever remain engraven on my Heart, with an extream desire of finding the Opportunities of giving effectual Demonstrations to your Electoral Highness, of the steady Affection with which I shall continue till my last Breath,

Turin, July 7.
1691.

Yours, &c.

His

*His Electoral Highness the Duke of
Brandenbourg's Answer, to his Royal
Highness the Duke of Savoy.*

YOUR Royal Highnesses Letters of the 7th of *July*, brought to us by a Courier, have informed us with the surprising News of your separate Peace with the most Christian King. The League into which your Royal Highness did enter with the Emperor, the Empire, with the Kings, Electors and Princes, Confederated in this present War ; and which your Royal Highness not many Months ago, has by a solemn Act given fresh promises of observing most exactly ; together with the liberal Supplies of Men and Money, wherewith your Royal Highness has been abundantly furnished, did not permit us to have the least Suspicion, that your Royal Highness could resolve, or even so much as think of abandoning so advantageous a League, by which we labour to secure the Safety, Liberty, and Tranquility of *Europe* ; and that too, without being reduced to it by any fresh Necessity or extraordinary Disaster ; but only on the single reason alledged in your Royal Highnesses Letter, that is, That you may embrace the advantageous Offers made you by *France*, which indeed are specious, and suited to take with your Royal Highness : But we question very much, whether you will find that Safety, Honour, and Advantages in them, which you would find in the Confederacy you were engaged in, if your Royal Highness had continued in it. We wait nevertheless to hear the Opinion of the rest of the Confederates,

federates, on this Resolution of your Royal Highnesses; and in the mean time we have sent Orders to our General *de Varennes* to bring home our Forces; not questioning in the least, but that though your Royal Highness has changed Sides, you will nevertheless allow our Troops what is due to them, according to the Treaties made with your Royal Highness. *God grant, &c.*

*His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's
Letter, to his Majesty the King of
Spain.*

Sacred and Royal Majesty,

YOUR Majesty's Bounty is too great, to shew it self unwilling to give a favourable Audience to my Ambassador, which I beg of your Majesty for him, when he hath the Honour to give your Majesty an Account of the Proposals made to me, by the *Marschal de Catinat*, and of the Reasons which prevail with me in this Affair, which I hope will so far perswade your Majesty, as not to refuse your Approbation. I cannot certainly believe, that your Majesty's Goodness and Equity, so generally esteem'd, would suffer you to give way, That this Country (which every one knows is brought to an extream and intolerable Desolation) should by my means be exposed to its utter Ruine; or that I should refuse the Restitution which is offered me of all that has been taken from me, together with the Surrender of *Pignerol*; seeing that those great Losses, and these considerable

considerable Advantages are of no less Consequence to your Majesty's Interest than they are to mine, which shall be inseparable.

I doubt not therefore, but that to the innumerable and perpetual Obligations I owe to your Majesty, you will add this one more, which I look upon as one of the chiefest. I beseech your Majesty to be perswaded, That the deep sense I have of all the Favours received at your Majesty's Hands, and the inviolable Zeal I bear to your Service, shall not leave me but with the last Breath of my Life, being your Majesty's

Most Humble, and most

Affectionate Servant and Cousin,

Turin July 10:
1698.

Victor. Amadeus of Savoy,

King of Cyprus.

A Copy of the Articles of the Treaty between his most Christian Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, as it was sent from Madrid.

I. THE most Christian King shall Restore to the Duke, all he has taken from him during this present War.

II. His Majesty will restore *Pignerol*, with all its Dependencies, and the Fortress, after it is Demolish'd, receiving in Exchange from the Duke, the Valley of *Barceloneta*.

III.

III. The King will give the Duke of *Burgundy* in Marriage to the Duke's Daughter, without expecting any Portion with her.

IV. To repair and make good the Damages sustained during this present War, the most Christian King shall pay to the Duke Four Millions of Livres.

V. In case that any Prince whatsoever shall undertake to make War against the Duke, his Majesty will assist him with eight thousand Foot and four thousand Horse, which shall be maintained at his Majesty Cost.

VI. For the better Security of this present Treaty, the most Christian King will give the Guarantee of the Pope, and the Republick of *Venice*.

*The Treaty of Peace, and
Neutrality for Italy, between
his most Christian Majesty and
his Royal Highness the Duke of
Savoy. Concluded and Signed
at Turin, Aug. 29. 1696.
and Delivered at the Hague
to the most Illustrious Allies,
Aug. 15. 1697.*

THE most Christian King having all along during this War maintained a sincere desire
C of

of procuring the Quiet of *Italy*, and it having pleased Almighty God to inspire his Royal Highness with the same thoughts, his Majesty has given his full Power, Commission and Command, to the *Sieur René de Troullay*, Count de *Teslé*, Knight of the Orders of the King, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Colonel General of the Dragoons of *France*, Governor of *Ipres*, Lieutenant General for the King in the Provinces of *Maine* and *Perche*, and at present Commanding for the King in the Countries and Places on the Frontiers of *Piedmont*. His Royal Highness having likewise on his part given his Power and Commands to the *Sieur Charles Victor*, Marquis de *Saint Thomas*, Minister of State, and his said Royal Highnesses Principal Secretary of State; the said Plenipotentiaries having reciprocally Exchanged the Original of their Commissions, by virtue of which they Treat, have agreed on these following Articles.

I.

That there shall be from henceforth and for ever, a firm and a sincere Peace between the King and his Kingdom, and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, and his Dominions, as if the said Peace had been never interrupted; and the King resuming the same Sentiments of Bounty he hath heretofore had for his Royal Highness, which he desires his Royal Highness to be perswaded of; his Royal Highness doth by this present Treaty entirely renounce all Engagements, and all Treaties made with the Emperor, with the Kings and Princes comprehended under the Name of the League or Confederacy; and doth undertake to employ all his Endeavours, and to do all that he can, in order to obtain of those Sovereign Powers, at least of
the

the Emperor and King of *Spain*, a Neutrality for *Italy*, until the general Peace shall be Concluded; and to signifie their Consents by a particular Treaty, which shall be made to that purpose; or for want of such a Treaty by Declarations, which the said Emperor and the King of *Spain* shall make to the Pope, and to the Republick of *Venice*; and which shall be at the same time followed by the Retreat and withdrawing of all the Forces which the Allies have at present in *Italy*, as it shall be hereafter more particularly specified: And in case the abovementioned Princes do not Consent to such a Neutrality in *Italy*, at his Royal Highnesses Instance, to the Emperor and to the King of *Spain*; his Royal Highness doth engage to enter into an Offensive and Defensive League with the King, until a General Peace be Concluded, acting joyntly with his Majesty's and his own proper Forces, as becomes good and sincere Allies for the Common Interest, and to make War against the State of *Milan*, and against all those who shall oppose this present Treaty's taking effect. And as an evident Demonstration of a Return of the King's Amity towards his Royal Highness, his Majesty does willingly Consent, and doth Promise, That the City and Cittadel of *Pignerol*, the Fort of *St. Bridgit*, the *Perouse*, with other Forts depending on the same, shall be Demolished as to the Fortifications only, at the King's Charges; and after the aforesaid Fortifications are Demolished, they shall all be Restored to his Royal Highness, as well as all the Territories and Dominions comprised under the name of the Government of *Pignerol*, and which did belong to the House of *Savoy*, before the Cession or Surrender, that *Victor Amadeus*, the first Duke of that Name, made

unto *Lewis* the XIIIth. The which City, dismantled Cittadel, and Demolished Forts and Territories, shall be likewise Surrendred to his Royal Highness, to be held in Sovereignty, and to be by him enjoyed fully and perpetually, by him and his Successors from henceforth, as things to him of Right belonging. By vertue of which present Surrender, his Royal Highness doth Engage and Promise, as well for himself, his Heirs and Successors, or others by any ways Claiming, neither to Rebuild, nor cause to be Rebuilt the aforesaid Fortifications; nor to cause any new ones to be Built upon, and in the space and limits of the said Territories, Funds and Rocks, neither in any place whatsoever, so surrendred by this present Treaty; according to which, his Royal Highness, or the Inhabitants of the said Town of *Pignerol*, shall be allowed to inclose it with a bare Wall only, not Terrassed, and without Fortifications. That notwithstanding these mentioned, his Royal Highness shall be free to Build any strong Places or Fortifications in this said Territory now delivered up, as he thinks fit, without the King's taking any exception at it. That moreover, the King shall restore to his Royal Highness, the Countries, Castles and Places of *Montmelian*, *Nice*, *Villefranche*, *Suze* and all other the Conquer'd Places, without Exception, entire, and undemolish'd or damag'd, and with the same quantity of Ammunitions of War, Provisions, Stores, Canon and Artillery, and such Places to be left furnished, as they were when they fell into his Majesty's Hands; and so that the Buildings, Fortifications, Inlargements and Improvements, made by his Majesty, shall not be touched, but left as they are: After the said Places are restored, it shall be lawful for his Royal High-

Highness to repair and enlarge the Fortifications as things belonging to himself, that the King may not therefore molest him, or be displeased thereat. Provided nevertheless, That the King shall carry off from *Pignerol*, all the Artillery, Ammunition of War and Provisions, Arms, and all movable Effects belonging to him, of what Nature soever they be. That as for the Revenues and Incomes of *Pignerol* and of its Dependencies, the King does yield them up to his Royal Highness in the same manner as the King enjoys them at present; and the Leases or Settlements which the King has made of any of the said Lands, shall stand good, according to the Form of the respective Contracts, Tenures or Acquisitions: That the said restitution of these Countries and Places belonging to his Royal Highness, as also the delivery of *Pignerol* with its Dependencies above mentioned, shall be made after the signing of this present Treaty; the Foreign Troops being first quite retired out of *Italy*; and after that the *Germans*, the Troops of *Bavaria*, the *Brandenbourg* Protestants in the *English* Pay, and other Auxiliary Troops are actually arrived in *Germany*; and that the *Spaniards* and others which are paid by his Catholick Majesty, are returned into the Territories of *Milan*; so that the Execution of any of these Articles, nor the Restitution of any of those Places, shall not take Effect till after the said Troops are all of them, and entirely retired, in such manner as has been now expressed: Which, notwithstanding, is to be so understood, as that the Evacuation of the said Foreign Troops out of *Italy*, shall be deemed to be fully compleated, although the *Spaniards* should take out, as possibly they may, some Men out of those Foreign Regiments, to fill

up those that are in their own Pay ; or that some of those Foreign Troops should Lift themselves, and enter on the Territories of the Republick of *Venice* , it shall be taken as if they were arrived in *Germany*, as soon as they are upon the *Venetians* Ground, and are delivered over to the Service of that Commonwealth: And after the Ratification of the present Treaty, Labourers shall be immediately set at work to sink Mines, and to do all other things that are necessary for the demolishing of the said City, Citadel and Forts of *Pigneroi*. But in case his Royal Highness should think fit to keep this Treaty yet secret, beyond the time limited for the said Ratification, it is agreed upon, that to avoid the Noise which the working of such Mines might create, that they shall be begun but at such time after the Ratification as his Royal Highness shall think fit : The said demolishing Work shall continue and go forward in such a manner, as that in Two or Three Months after the Evacuation of the said Troops above mentioned, all shall be delivered up into his Royal Highness's Hands ; whereupon it shall be allowed to send a Commissary to assist upon the Place, until the Execution of the said Work. His Majesty is also willing, for his Royal Highness's greater Satisfaction, to send him, when he shall require it, Two Dukes and Peers of *France*, to remain as Hostages in his Royal Highness's Hands, who shall treat them according to the Dignity of their Rank.

II.

His Majesty shall make no Treaty of Peace, or Truce with the Emperor, or the King of *Spain*, without comprehending his Royal Highness, in suitable and effectual Terms ; and the present Treaty, as well as those *Querasque*, *Munster*, the *Pirenees* and

and *Nimeguen*, shall be included in the General Peace; not only as to the Four Hundred Ninety Four Thousand Crowns of Gold (which are particularly mentioned in that of *Munster*, in Discharge of his Royal Highness, and for which the King continues to be still a Guarantee to the Duke of *Mantua*) but also as to all other Matters contained in the said Treaties, not contrary to the present Treaty, which are to be irrevocable, and to remain in full Force and Validity, notwithstanding the present Delivery of *Pignerol* and its Dependencies: And as for other Interests, Claims, or Pretensions which concern the House of *Savoy*, his Royal Highness reserves to himself a Power of Treating about them by way of Protestations, of Memorials, or by Envoys, so that this Treaty may in no ways be prejudicial to the said Protestations.

III.

That a Marriage between the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Princess, His Royal Highness's Daughter, shall be treated on out of Hand, to be consummated when they are of Age, and the Contract between them to be made so soon as this Present Treaty takes effect; after Publication whereof, the Princess shall be put into the King's Hands. That in the said Marriage-Contract, which shall be considered as an essential part of this Treaty, and wherein the Princess shall make the usual Renunciations, with a Promise to pretend to nothing of his Royal Highness's Estate or Succession, further than the following Portion: His said Royal Highness shall give as a Portion to the Princess his Daughter Two Hundred Thousand Crowns of Gold; toward the Payment of which, his Royal Highness shall give a Discharge for One Hundred

Thousand Crowns of Gold, which remained due (by *France* to the House of *Savoy*) as part of the Dutcheſs-Royal's Portion, together with the accruing Interest of that ſaid Sum, which was alſo promiſed to be paid : And the Remainder, (*viz.* One Hundred Thouſand more, which the Duke of *Savoy* ſhould pay to *France*, to make up the Portion aforeſaid) the King doth Remit, in Conſideration of the preſent Treaty ; his Royal Highneſs engaging moreover, to give to the Princeſs, his Daughter, at the Celebration of the Marriage, that, which in the Language of *Piedmont*, is called *Furdle* ; and in *French*, the *Bundle*, or Marriage Preſent, for Cloaths ; and in the Contraſt of Marriage, the Dowry ſhall be agreed upon, which the King will give according to the Cuſtom of *France*.

IV.

That his Royal Highneſs, renouncing from this preſent time, truly, and effectually, and ſincerely, (as he hath done in the fore-mentioned Articles) all the Engagements which he might have had with the Enemies, doth likewiſe hope, that his Maſteſty will answer thereunto, with all the Sentiments which his Royal Highneſs craves and wiſhes for ; and that having the Honour to be ſo nearly related to the King, and of entring into a new and glorious Alliance with him, his Maſteſty doth Grant and Promiſe, to his Royal Highneſs, as he doth demand, his powerful Protection, as formerly, in all its Extent ; and as his Royal Highneſs is deſirous to maintain a perfect Neutrality with the Kings, Princes, and Sovereign Powers, who are at preſent his Allies, his Maſteſty doth promiſe, not to put any manner of Reſtraint on the Inclinations which his Royal Highneſs hath, of continuing and uſing towards them, all the external Meaſures of Decency

cy and Freedom, that are becoming a Sovereign Prince, who hath Embassadors and Envoys at the Courts of those Princes, and receives and entertains, at his own Court, Envoys and Embassadors from them ; and that the King shall in no ways take ill his so doing : comprehending under that Word Princes, the Emperor, Kings, and Sovereign Powers of *Europe*.

V.

His Majesty doth ingage and declare that the ordinary and extraordinary Embassadors of *Savoy* shall receive at the Court of *France*, all the Honours without Exception, and with all the Circumstances and Ceremonies that are paid to the Embassadors of Crowned Heads, that is, to say, they shall be received as Embassadors from Kings ; and that his Majesty's ordinary, as well as extraordinary Embassadors in all the Courts of *Europe*, without Exception, and even the King's Embassadors at *Rome* and *Vienna* shall likewise treat and use the said ordinary and extraordinary Embassadors and Envoys from *Savoy*, as they do those from Kings and Crowned Heads. But in regard that this Addition of Honour, as to the Treatment of the Embassadors from *Savoy*, has been never hitherto settled nor raised to that Degree that his Majesty doth now allow it, His Royal Highness is sensible and doth acknowledge, that it is in Consideration of this Treaty, or Contract of Marriage of the Duke of *Burgundy* with the Princess his Daughter ; and his Majesty doth promise that this Augmentation of Honour shall take Place from the Day that the aforesaid Treaty of Marriage is Signed,

VI. That

VI.

That the Trade between *France* and *Italy* shall be renewed and maintained in the same manner as it was settled before this War, from the time of *Charles Emanuel II.* his Royal Highness's Father; and the same shall be observed, and practised in all Points, and in all Places between the Kingdom and the several parts of his Majesty's Dominions, and those of his Royal Highness's, which was used and practised in all things in the Lifetime of the said *Charles Emanuel II.* on the Roads of *Susa* in *Savoy*, and *Pont Beauvoisin*, and *Villefranche*, every one paying the Duties and Customs on both Sides, the *French* Ships shall continue to pay the ancient Duties at *Villefranche*, as it was wont to be paid in the time of the said *Charles Emmanuel*; about which there shall be no Contest or Opposition made, any more than used to be done in those Days. The Couriers and ordinary Posts of *France* shall pass, as formerly, through his Royal Highness's Estates and Countries, and according to the Regulations there, they shall pay the Duties for the Merchandizes wherewith they shall be charged.

VII.

His Royal Highness shall cause an Edict to be published by which he shall upon the Penalty of severe corporal Punishments, forbid the Inhabitants of the Vallies of *Lucern*, called *Vaudois*, to have any Communication, in Matters of Religion, with the King's Subjects; and his Royal Highness shall ingage, not to suffer at any time from the Date of this Treaty, any of his Majesty's Subjects to make any Settlement in the Protestant Vallies, under Colour of Religion, of Marriage, or for any other Pretence of Settlement, Conveniency, taking Possession of heritances, or any other Pretence whatsoever,
and

and that no Protestant Minister shall come from thence into any of his Majesty's Dominions, without incurring the severest of Corporal Punishments. That however, his Majesty shall take no Cognisance of his Royal Highness's Usage towards the *Vandois*, in regard of their Religion; yet his Royal Highness shall be bound not to suffer the Exercise of the Reformed Religion in the City of *Pignerol*, nor in the Territories that are restored to his Royal Highness, in like manner as his Majesty neither doth, nor will allow the exercise of it in his Kingdom.

VIII.

That there shall be on both sides a perpetual Act of Oblivion and Indemnity of all that has been done since the beginning of this War, in what Place soever the Acts of Hostility have been committed; That in this Act of Grace, all those shall be comprehended who have served his Majesty in what Station soever, although they were his Royal Highness's Subjects; so that no Prosecution shall be made against them, neither shall they be molested, either in their Persons or Estates, by Reprials, Executions, or Judicial Processes, or upon any pretext whatsoever; and the King's Subjects that have served his Royal Highness shall be used in the like manner.

IX.

That Ecclesiastical Benefices in such parts of his Royal Highness's Country as hath been conquered by the King, having been filled up by his Majesty from time to time, as the same became vacant, during the time that his Majesty possessed the said Countries; it is agreed, that the said Collation to Benefices shall be valid, and the Persons who have been promoted by the King, and invested by Authority of the Pope's

Pope's Bulls, shall remain in full Possession thereof. But as to Promotions to the Livings belonging to the Military Order of St. *Maurice*, or to Places of Judicature or Magistracy, his Royal Highness shall have Liberty to alter the Nominations made by the King; and all Grants made by his Royal Highness of Offices in the Law, become vacant by the Person's leaving them during the War, shall remain good and valid.

X.

As for Contributions that were imposed on the Lands of his Royal Highness's Dominions, altho' they are lawfully imposed, and are become due, and that they amount to considerable Sums, his Majesty does, out of his Liberality, fully discharge his Royal Highness of them, so that from the Day of this Treaty's Ratification, the King will not pretend to, nor require any of the said Contributions, leaving his Royal Highness in full Possession of his Revenues throughout his Dominions, as well as in *Savoy*, *Nice*, about *Pignerol*, and *Susa*; his Royal Highness on the other side, not demanding any Contributions of the King.

XI.

As to the Pretensions of the Dutchess of *Nemours* on his Royal Highness, his Majesty leaves those Controversies to be determined among themselves by due Course of Law, without concerning himself further therein.

XII.

That it shall be Lawful for his Royal Highness to send Intendants and Commissaries into *Savoy*, the County of *Nice*, the Marquisate of *Susa* and *Barcellona*, into *Pignerol* and its Dependencies; in order to Regulate his Interests, Rights and Revenues

nues, and to settle his Customs and Excises upon Salt and other things. And the said Deputed Persons shall be admitted and authorised in their Offices, immediately after the Ratification of this present Treaty ; after which the said Duties shall belong to his Royal Highness , without Exception or Contradiction.

XIII.

That if the Neutrality for *Italy* be accepted, or that a General Peace be Concluded, as in such Cases a great many Troops would become altogether useless and Chargeable to his Royal Highness ; and that besides the excessive Charges requisite for the maintaining of them, they commonly become an occasion of creating a mis-understanding among Princes , when more Troops are kept on foot than are necessary in a State, either for its own Conservation, or for the maintaining of the Dignity of a Sovereign Prince ; his Royal Highness doth therefore oblige himself, not to keep in times of Neutrality, any more than Six thousand Foot on this side the *Alps*, and One thousand five hundred on the other side of the Mountains, for the Garrisons of *Savoy*, and of the County of *Nice* ; and One thousand five hundred Horse or Dragoons ; and this Obligation is to continue only till the General Peace be Concluded.

We the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have Agreed upon, and Signed these present Articles ; and we do promise and engage to procure them to be ratified and confirmed by his Majesty, and by his Royal Highness ; promising likewise, that they shall be kept secret till the end of *September* next ; and if at that time new Articles are made, to the same sense

sense and purpose, then these shall be suppressed.
Dated at *Turin* the 29th of *August*, 1696.

*Rhene de Froullay, and
Saint Thomas,*

***The Proclamation of the Peace, Publish-
at Paris the 10th of September, 1696.
N. S. as also at Turin, and at the
Head of the Army on the same Day.***

BE it known to all Persons whatsoever, That a good, sure, lasting and solid Peace, with entire Amity, and sincere Reconciliation has been made and agreed upon, by and between the most high, most excellent, and most powerful Prince *Lewis*, by the Grace of God King of *France* and of *Navar*, our Sovereign Lord; and the most high and most powerful Prince *Victor Amadeus II.* Duke of *Savoy*, their Vassals, Subjects and Servants, in all their Kingdoms, States, Countries, Lands and Lordships under their Subjection, That the said Peace is general and absolute between them, their said Vassals and Subjects; and by vertue of the said Peace, it is permitted to the Subjects of both Princes, to go, come, return, and sojourn in all Places of the said Kingdoms, States and Countries, to Negotiate and Traffick, Correspond, and have a free Converse, the one with the other, in all Freedom and Safety, as well by Land as by Sea, and on Rivers, &c. And in order to maintain the
same

same, all manner of People, of what Quality or Condition soever they may be, are hereby strictly forbid to undertake, attempt, or innovate any thing contrary thereunto, upon the Penalty of being severely Punished, as Disturbers of the Publick Peace. Given at *Varfaille* the 8th day of December, 1696. Signed

Lewis,

And lower, *Philypeaux.*

*The most Christian King's Letter to the
Archbishop of Paris, to cause Te
Deum to be Sung for the Peace Con-
cluded with Savoy, &c.*

Cousin,

AS in this War which I have alone sustain'd for these Nine Years past against the Confederated Force of *Europe*, I had no other Aim than to Defend Religion, and Vindicate the Majesty of Kings: God has protected his own Cause, he has Guided my Designs, and Assisted my Enterprises. The happy Successes which have accompanied my Arms, have been the more agreeable to me; because I have always Flatter'd my self they would Conduce to a Peace; and I have made no other Profit of those Successes, than to offer my Enemies Conditions more Advantageous than they could hope for, even tho' they had obtain'd that Superiority

Superiority over me, as I have gain'd upon them. I have omitted nothing that might advance the Happiness of *Europe* ; and I have made use of all means to convince my Brother the Duke of *Savoy*, with what ardor I desired to see that good Correspondence renewed, which has been established for so many Ages, founded upon such Bonds of Consanguinity and Friendship, and which had never been interrupted but by the Artifices of our Enemies. My Vows have been heard ; this Prince has at last acknowledg'd his true Interest and my good Intentions, and the Peace is Concluded. It is to be hoped , that the Confederated Powers, touch'd by this Example, and the Evils that their People suffer, will follow his Example : Or if they will still persist in the same Sentiments, they shall more than ever be made sensible, that nothing is impossible to Troops accustomed to Victory, and which are Conducted by a Desire of Peace. It is to give thanks to the God of Armies, who has been pleased to shew himself a God of Peace ; and to pray him to give to all *Europe* a Tranquility so necessary, and which he only can give ; That I have resolved to cause *Te Deum* to be Sung in the Cathedral Church of my good City of *Paris*, on the Thirteenth of this present Month, as the great Master of Ceremonies will more particularly inform you, whom I have ordered to invite also to this Ceremony my Courts, and those that use to assist at it. Whereupon, &c.

*Versailles, Sept. 11.
1696.*

Signed, Lewis.

And lower, Philypeaux.

The

An Act of Surrender of the Country and Estates of Savoy, made by his most Christian Majesty, Lewis XIV. King of France and Navarre, to his Royal Highness, Victor Amadeus II. Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont, King of Cyprus, &c. on the 28th of September, 1696.

By his Royal Highness.

BE it known to all Persons whatsoever, That in pursuance of a Treaty of Peace made and signed between his most Christian Majesty, *Lewis XIV. King of France and Navarre*, on the one part; and his Royal Highness, *Victor Amadeus II. Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piedmont, King of Cyprus, &c.*, on the other Part, That his most Christian Majesty hath given Orders to *Monsieur Anthony Balsazar, Marquis de Tboy*, Major General of the Armies of *France*, and Governour of *Savoy*, to restore entirely to his Royal Highness, all the Countries, Places, Castles and Fortresses of all *Savoy*, except *Montmelian*, and to draw out all the Troops that are there, pursuant to his Majesty's Letters Patents. To this end his Royal Highness hath sent the Marquis of *Tbana*, Captain of his Life Guards, Major General of his Army, and Governour of *Savoy*, with a Power to receive, in his Royal Highness's Name, all the said Estates and Places. The said Marquis *de Tboy* having therefore personally appeared in the Council-Chamber of the
D Town

- Town-Hall of *Chambery*, and having there assembled the Nobility, the Syndics, and Counsellors of the said City; and the said Marquifs of *Tbana* there likewise appearing, did then and there receive from the said Marquis *de Tboy*, an absolute and full Surrender, in the Name of his most Christian Majesty, of all the Countries, and of all the Places of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, *Montmelian* only excepted, according to the Treaty of Peace. The said Marquifs *de Tboy* expressing the same in these following Words: viz. "My Lord Marquifs *de Tbana*, in Pursuance of an Order from the King my Master, and according to the Power you have also received from his Royal Highness, I do hereby make an entire Surrender and Restitution to his Royal Highness in your Person, of all the Countries and Places, and of all the Dependencies of the Estate of *Savoy*, *Montmelian* excepted, and his Royal Highness may accordingly dispose of the same, in like manner as he had done before those Estates were conquered by the King's Arms. To which the Marquifs of *Tbana* answered, That he received in his Royal Highness's Name, the aforesaid Countries, Places and Dependencies. This done, the Marquifs *de Tboy* repeated once more the Words of the said Surrender, and then went out of the Town-House.

Of all the aforesaid Transactions, both the said Marquifs *de Tboy* and *Tbana*, caused an Act to be made before Publick Notaries, which was signed,

As Witnesses.
Favre de Charmettes.

Perin.
Cugnet.
Tonce.

} Syndics.

Tboy de Piffen.
& Marquis *de Tbana.*

I *Jasper Chambet*, Notary and Burgefs of *Chambery*, have receiv'd and passed the present Act as required. Signed, *G. Chambet*, Notary.

Tbe

THE
A C T S
AND
NEGOTIATIONS

OF THE
TREATY OF PEACE

Held at the

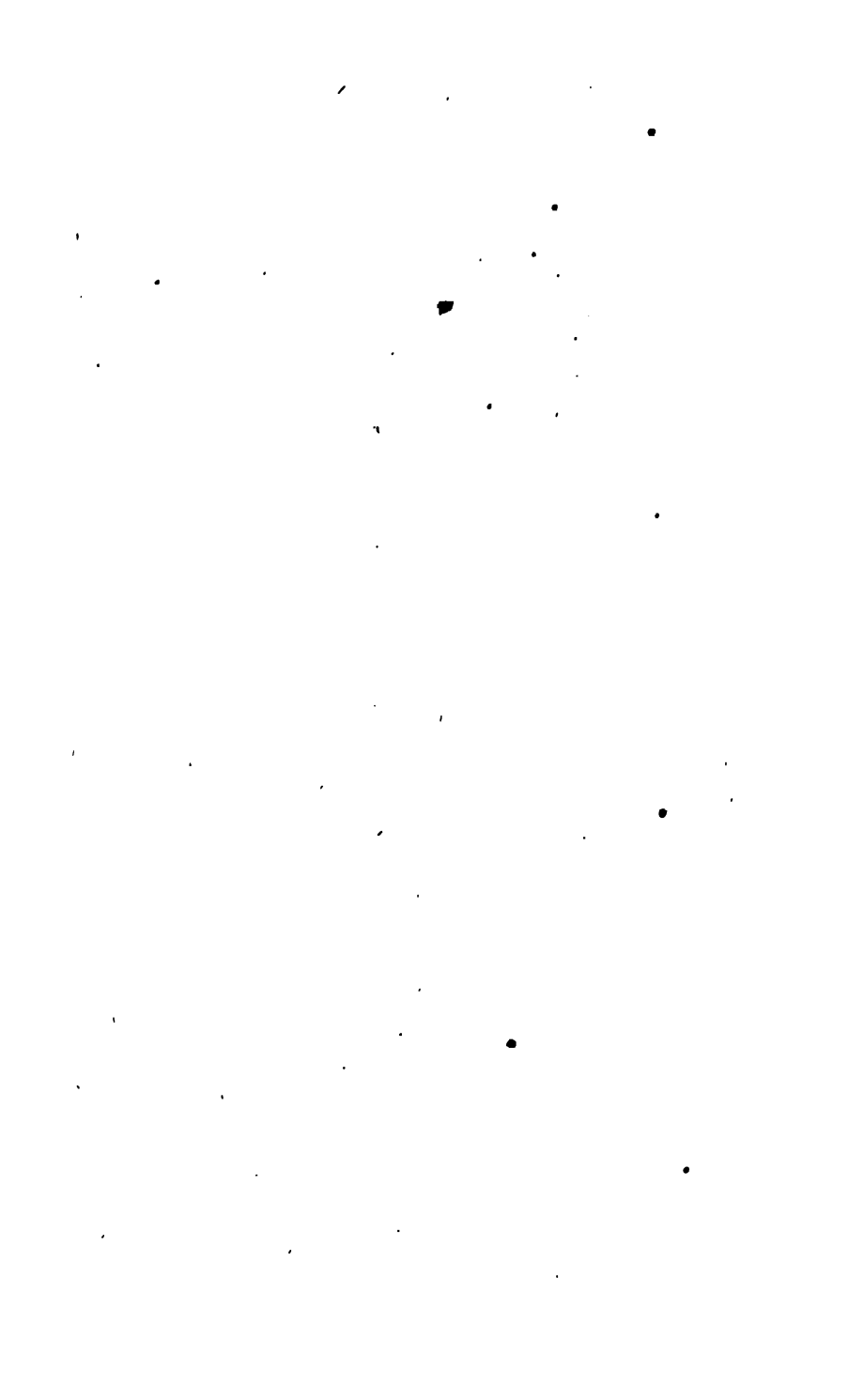
Palace of *Ryswick*.

TOGETHER

With a Description of the Palace
wherein it was Concluded.

And a List of the Names and Qua-
lities of all the Plenipotentiaries
that transacted it.

LONDON: Printed for *Rob. Clavel*, and
T. Child. MDCXCVIII.



T H E
A C T S
A N D
N E G O T I A T I O N S
O F T H E
P E A C E
*Concluded at the PALACE at
Ryswick, in Holland.*

BEFORE his Imperial, Catholick, and Britannick Majesty, with the other Princes and States, their Confederates in the War against the *French* King, would be prevail'd upon to depute Ministers to treat of a Peace, the *French* were obliged to set forth, and positively agree to (by way of Preliminary) the Terms upon which the said Peace should be made. Which Preliminaries being finally adjusted between Messieurs *Boreel* and *Dyckvelt*, on the Part of the Confederates; with Monsieur *Caillieres*, the *French* King's Minister; and his Majesty, the King of *Sweden*, being accepted by both Parties as Mediator, the Illustrious Allies were pleased to nominate their Plenipotentiaries to assemble at his Majesty, the King of Great Britain's Palace at *Ryswick*,

D 3

wick, there to treat with the Plenipotentiaries of the French King. The said Preliminaries are as follows :

An Extract out of the Register-Book of the Mediator, his Majesty the King of Sweden's Publick Minister.

At the Hague, February 10. 1697.

THIS Day, at Eleven in the Morning, Monsieur *Caillieres*, his most Christian Majesty's Minister came in Company with Monsieur *Dyckvelt*, to the House of the Swedish Minister the Mediator, and having produced and shewed to the said Mediator his full Power, and that of his Imperial Majesty's Minister being also read, and Copies of both (after being compar'd with the Originals) exchange'd ; He, the said Monsieur *Caillieres*, made the following Declaration.

Preliminary Articles.

I. THE King of *France* doth consent and agree, That the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Nimeguen* shall be the Basis and Foundation of the Negotiations for a General Peace with all the Confederates.

II. To restore *Strasbourg* in the same Condition it was in when taken by his Majesty.

III. To restore to the King of *Spain*, *Luxemburg* in the Condition it is now in.

IV. Also the Cities of *Mons* and *Charleroy*, in the same Condition they are in at present.

V. The

V. The several Places in *Catalonia* that are now in the King's Hands, being taken since the Peace of *Nimeguen* shall be restored in the Condition they were in when taken.

VI. To restore to the Bishop of *Leige*, the Town and Cittadel of *Dinant*, in the same State they were in when taken.

VII. To restore all Places that have been taken by Virtue of Re-Union, since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*:

VIII. And *Lorrain* according to the Condition of the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

This done, the said Minister of *France* and Monsieur *Dyckvelt*, went together to the House of Monsieur *Boreel*, who by Reason of Indisposition, was hindred from being present, and the *Swedish* Minister resorting thither also, the said Ministers, *Boreel* and *Dyckvelt*, did declare to the Mediator, in the Presence of Monsieur *Cailleires*,

That over and above the recited Preliminaries, it was also agreed, That provided the Peace be concluded, the most Christian King shall at the time it is signed, own and acknowledge the Prince of *Orange*, as King of *Great Britain*, without any Difficulty, Limitation, Condition or Reserve; to which the said Monsieur *Cailleires* did reply, and declare to the Mediator, That in the Name of his Master, the most Christian King, he did confirm and agree to what Messieurs *Boreel* and *Dyckvelt* had said.

After the Preliminaries were adjusted, it was agreed, that the Ambassadors and Publick Ministers of the Allies should Reside at the *Hague*, but that the Ambassadors of the most Christian King should make their Residence at *Delft*; and that the Conferences for the General Peace should be held

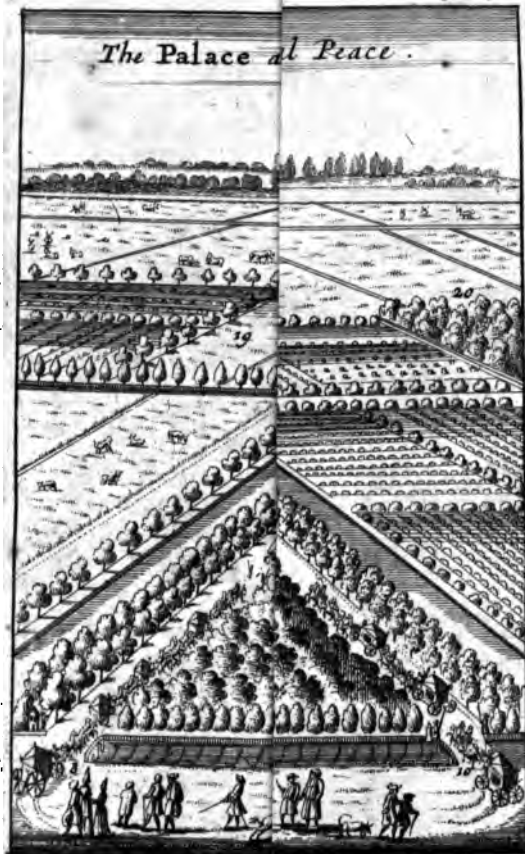
at the Castle of *Ryswick*, from which both those Towns were of equal Distance.

*A Description of the Palace of Ryswick,
and of the First Conferences that
were held there.*

BEfore we begin to give the Particulars of the Conferences held there, or produce the A&ts themselves, it will not be unnecessary to exhibit a Description of the Palace of *Ryswick*, with a Prospect or external View, and a Plan or Area of the Inside in Sculpture, by which the Reader will be able to form the more exact Idea of the Ceremonies observed at the Conferences.

This House has sometimes the Title of *Newburgh*, because a Duke of *Newburgh* laid the first Stone of it, when *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange* caused it to be built: It is situate at about an equal Distance between the *Hague* and *Delft*, a Musquet Shot from the Village of *Ryswick*, and but a little way Distant from the Road between *Delft* and the *Hague*. One might say that it was built on purpose for a Place of Treaty, so convenient it is for such a Work; as will be seen by observing the Situation of the Chambers, Galleries, and Closets, as they are laid down in the Draught annexed, and by Figures and Letters are posited to, thus:

I. The Great Hall wherein the General Peace was to be Sign'd, till whichtime the Confederates and the *French* were to Transact all Affairs, in their separate Apartments, or in that of the Mediator,
and



1. The Palace.
2. The Pavilions, or two wings of it.
3. The Governor's House.
4. The Cardinal's House.
5. The Entrance for the Allies.

- Lands of M. de Werre.
- The Small Road to Delft.
- The City of Delft.
- The Abbeys.
- The Canal to Delft.

F. The Side of the House towards *Delft*.

G. The Side of the House towards the *Hague*.

H. The Front of the House toward the Village through which the Confederates pass. The *French* came in on the other side, except when the Road is extream bad, and then they might pass through the Village also; but without insisting on it as their Right, according to the Regulation made to that purpose.

The way through the Village both from the *Hague* and *Delft*, is paved with Brick for two small miles in length.

The Conferences began on the Ninth of *May* in the Afternoon. The Baron of *Lillieroot*, Ambassador of *Sweden* and Mediator, entered the Palace of *Ryswick* at half an hour after Three a Clock, passing over the middle Bridge, and through the great Gate of the Palace. He was in a Coach with six Horses; he himself, and two Gentlemen that were with him, being in Mourning, but his Coachman and Valets in their Liveries, their Clothes not being yet got ready. The Baron of *Preilmeyer* Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of the Elector of *Bavaria* arriv'd about four a Clock in a Coach with six Horses, having his Son and two Gentlemen with him. A while after came the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the States General, viz. Mynheer's *Boreel*, *Dyckvelt*, and *Van Haren*, all three in one Coach with six Horses, wherein also were their Gentlemen. The Emperor's Ambassadors arrived afterwards with five Coaches, each drawn by six Horses; they had three Coaches more with two Horses each; Two Grooms rid before them in Count *Kaunitz* Livery. In the two first Coaches were Monsieur *Hazek* Secretary of the
Emi.

Embassy, with the other Secretaries and Gentlemen of their Household. In the third Coach, which was Count *Kaunitz's*, he rid himself with Count *Stratman* and the Baron of *Seilern*, followed immediately by two Querrys and four Pages on Horseback. The five Coaches that followed were taken up by Count *Caunitz's* two Sons, the Count *de Trautmansdorf*, the Count *de Harach*, the Count *de Dietrichstein*, the Count *de Questenberg*, two Counts *de Lamberg*, with many other German Gentlemen. The King of *Spain's* Ambassadors arrived a little while after in two Coaches with six Horses. In the first was Don *Bernard de Quiros*, and the Count *de Trimont*, there went before them six Gentlemen on Horseback; In the second Coach rode their Gentlemen. After them arrived the Ambassadors of *England*, having two Coaches with six Horses each. In the first were my Lords *Pembroke* and *Villers*: In the second were Mr. Prior Secretary, of the Embassy, and other Secretaries and Gentlemen.

Monsieur *Meun* the Elector of *Cologne's* Ambassador, and Monsieur *Norf* the Prince of *Liege's* Envoy, came in afterwards in a Coach with six Horses; and after them Monsieur *Bose* Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for the Elector of *Saxony*, in a Coach with six Horses; The Elector of *Brandenburg's* Ambassador and Plenipotentiary Monsieur *Smetan* rode with him in his Coach, his own following empty drawn also by six Horses. After these follow'd the President Canon the Duke of *Lorain's* Minister in his own Coach. Then came after him Monsieur *Schrottemberg*, Plenipotentiary of the Circle of *Franconia*, in a Coach with six Horses; he had with him Monsieur *Hessen* the Duke of *Wurtemberg's* Envoy.

All these Ambassadors of whom I have now spoken, arrived in less than a quarter of an Hour time, that is, from four till a quarter of an hour after it. They all passed over the first Bridge, that was laid over the Canal before the House, and came in at the first Passage made in the Wall which incloses the Yard. The Ambassadors of *France* arrived at three quarters past Four, with three Coaches drawn by six Horses each; Monsieur *de Harley*, the Count *de Crecy*, and Monsieur *de Calieres*, with Monsieur *de Harley* Counsellor of State, were in the first; a Gentleman on Horseback riding before them. The two other Coaches were fill'd with Gentlemen. They entered by the third Bridge, and at the second Gap made in the said Wall that compasses the Court-Yard. When they came to the bottom of the Stairs they were received and conducted by Mynheer *Rosenboom* (the States General's Agent, and their Introducer of Ambassadors) into the Apartments designed for their Excellencies.

The Assembly of all these Ambassadors held till a quarter past Seven, they deliver'd their Commissions setting forth their Plenipotentiary Power into the hands of the Mediator, who was for the time in the middle Hall, placed between the Confederate Ministers Chamber, and that wherein the *French* Plenipotentiaries usually met. They all went away about half an hour past seven. The Emperor's Ambassadors were the first that retir'd, and those of *France* were the last: But in the Regulations it was before-hand agreed, that the coming or going away first or last was to be lookt upon as immaterial, and not to be drawn into any Consequence, or Precedency.

They

They met again on the Eleventh, at Ten in the Morning, and sat till Two in the Afternoon, and then agreed that their Conferences should be held twice a Week ; that is, on *Wednesdays* at Nine in the Morning ; and on *Saturdays* at Four in the Afternoon ; which they accordingly exactly performed.

Advertisement.

HIS Most Serene Highness, the Duke of *Lorain's* Plenipotentiary, having Intelligence that they had begun to treat with Monsieur *Cailiere*, then in *Holland*, about the Preliminaries, was the First who put in the Pretensions of his most Serene Master, even before the Preliminaries were finish'd and agreed upon.

The Memorial Presented by the Plenipotentiary of Lorain, and read in the Assembly of the High Allies, on the 14th of January, 1697.

THE Queen cannot consent that a Congress be held concerning a Peace, before the Preliminaries of it be first made sure and settled, which ought not to be regulated according to the Conditions mentioned in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

I. No one goes to it but with the Assurance of his Preliminary. The Emperor to have *Strasburgh* and the Re-Unions restor'd. Spain to have *Luxembourg*.

embourg. The Bishop of *Liege* to have *Dinant* restored. This is the Method of Treating that was demanded of *France*, and which is very commendable. But as it has been found necessary to require this Security beforehand (which has been termed a Preliminary) I find it necessary to insist upon it, that the same may be done, in regard to the Restitution of *Lorain*. Not according to the Terms of the Treaty of *Nimeguen* ; becaule a Restitution on such Conditions, is not to be accepted of ; and the Queen, both as a Mother and a Guardian of her Children, cannot allow of it, and she cannot act contrary to the Duke, her Husband's Deed, who was never willing to accept of a Restitution on those Terms. Neither ought that Treaty of *Nimeguen*, to stand as a Preliminary or a Foundation of this Treaty, since the King of *France* himself, has in a manner disannulled it, by declaring by his Ambassadors, that it was as if it had never been ; and the deceased Duke of *Lorain* on his part, made a Declaration, That he would not be held by it. Nevertheless, that pretended Treaty, to which he had never consented, nor agreed unto, nor signed by his Plenipotentiary, but on the contrary protested against, has been concluded notwithstanding his Dissent : How then can that Treaty be revived without him, and made use of it against an August Widow, and Four most Scene Orphans, whereof the eldest is Duke *Leopold* of *Lorain*, the first of that Name, descended of Sixty Seven Dukes of a continued Line, of so illustrious a Blood, that there is no King nor Prince in *Europe*, now living, but has drops of it in his Veins, and even the most Christian King himself. Whence it cannot be imagin'd, that his Majesty could be willing that this most
Serene

Serene Family, which has in former times rendered such signal Services to the Crown of *France*, should be now destroyed and brought to nothing.

II. By the Laws of Nature, for the Sake of the Quality of this Illustrious House, and by the Obligation of Alliances, the High Confederates ought to support its Cause. The Emperour hath made a Solemn and Authentick Treaty with the States General of the United Provinces, in which there is an express Article, importing that the Dukedoms of *Lorain* and *Barr*, with all the Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging, shall be fully restored to the late Duke of *Lorraine*, of Glorious Memory. He was then alive, and contributed very much to promote that Treaty; and if that Article which related to him had not been admitted to be comprehended in it, that Treaty would have never been concluded nor ratified. Mynheer *Hop*, who was one of the Publick Ministers concerned in it, and signed it, knows this to be true. And the States General have the Substance of what I have been saying, in their own Records.

The Monarchy of *Spain*, the Crown of *England*, and other confederated Powers consented to that Treaty, did concur in it, or rather run to take upon them the common Defence of it, and engaged themselves into the same Obligation to see this Article relating to *Lorraine* duly performed, whereof they gave their particular Assurances. There was no Elector, Prince, or State of the Empire that opposed it; on the contrary, the Three Colledges gave their Votes and Resolutions for this Restitution to be made to the full, and with allowance for Damages. These are the Engagements of the high Allies for the House of *Lorain*, against which

which, *France* does peremptorily declare, by Monsieur *Caillieres*, That the King will not restore *Lorain*, but on the Conditions mentioned in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. Does there need more Arguments to move the Allies to cause the Restitution of *Lorain* to be put among the Preliminaries, according to the Tenour of their Obligations ? Before Monsieur *Caillieres* had declared this Negative, he gave us some Ground to hope by what he had said at *Meastricht* and elsewhere, that *Lorain* would be restored on certain Conditions, or on Terms more Advantageous than those of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. These Advantages were then to be Part of the Preliminaries, in order to draw on this Treaty. But that those fair Promises were to be taken but for meer Complements, appears at present plain enough, by this absolute Negative of his, *viz. The King will not* : Which may give sufficient Warning to the Allies, to make use of more Precaution in their Transactions, and this obliges them the more to make this so just a Restitution part of the Preliminary, and that without it the Congress should not be held. Seeing without it there can be no Peace, unless that the King of *France* be permitted to triumph doubly over the Allies, and subdue them, which I hope he must not expect, or pretend that they must not without his Leave, keep their Promises and Engagements.

Signed, Canon.

Another

Another Memorial which the same President Canon presented to the same Assembly of the High Allies on the 22d of May, 1697.

Gentlemen, &c.

MY Age and ill Disposition of Body will not permit me to wrangle, nor use many words, and therefore all I shall say is, That we are come hither to make a Peace, and not to Dispute or Regulate Ranks and Places. Every one yields the first to the Emperor only, and no Body disputes it with him, no not our Enemies themselves. We have, with common Consent, and by the Intervention of our Mediator, made an Act of Reservation, because of the several Titles ; which Act has been thought very Prudential and Necessary ; for it is a Precedent, and at the same time secures all other Pretensions of Place and Precedency which every one may arrogate to himself. For my part, I do not intend to take place of any Body : But at the same time I will not suffer any thing to be done that can prejudice the Queen my Mistress, or the most Serene Duke her Son, who is a Sovereign, and that's enough. Otherwise I shall call my self a Representative of the King of *Jerusalem* ; There shall come another that will entitle himself King of *Cyprus* ; Their Lordships the States General will call themselves Kings of several Kingdoms in the *Indies* ; for they are so indeed ; but that is not the question : *Gentlemen*, as I said before, we are not here to dispute or regulate what is *de gloria mundi*,

E

but

but only and solely to Treat of the Peace, which shall be concluded, and God Almighty will send, if we have it first among us the High Allies.

The under-named Minister and Plenipotentiary of *Lorain*, not to be tedious in the Congress of the Peace, and concur in it according to the wise direction proposed by his Excellency the Ambassador Mediator, and agreed on by all Parties now in War, claims from, and in the Name of the Queen his Mistress, in Quality of Mother and Guardian of the most Serene Duke of *Lorain* and *Barr Etold* First of the Name, her Son a Minor, and of three other Princes his Brothers, all under Age, all four her Sons and lawful Issue by the most Serene Duke of *Lorain* and *Barr*, lately deceased, of glorious Memory, her Husband ; the succinct and general Demand here annexed, which her Majesty has made herself, and Signed with her own Hand ; which Monsieur *Caillieres*, then Minister of *France*, and now Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary in this Congress having seen and perused, did not think improper to be presented to his most Christian Majesty, by means of a Copy of it, which the Sieurs *Boreel* and *Dyckvelt*, Ministers of their Lordships the States General, and now their Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors in this same Congress, treating together, have given him. Which demand therefore cannot be more authentick, nor suit better with a most great and mighty King, to work upon his Magnanimity and Justice, the Effect which that August Queen expects for her four most Serene Orphans. With a Proviso to add to it hereafter, what may concern their lawful Rights and Pretensions.

Demand

Demand of the Queen.

THE Queen Demands the Restitution of the Dominions and Countries belonging to the Duke of *Lorain* her Son, with the Sovereignty and Rights upon the same depending. Which she hopes from the Justice of his most Christian Majesty, and the Merits of her Cause.

*Given at Vienna the 8th of October, 1696.
Signed Eleonora Queen.*

*A Regulation touching Publick Ceremonies
and Order among Domesticks, drawn
up by his Excellency the Mediator.*

WE the Baron of *Liliereot*, Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, for the Mediation of Peace, make it known and declare, That all the most Illustrious and most Excellent Lords Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, who come to the Conferences which are held here for the Peace, have unanimously consented to, and approved the Proposal We have made of reviving, and causing to be observed on this Occasion, the Regulations heretofore made at *Nimeguen* concerning Ceremonies and Orders, with some Additions or Alterations which We have thought fit to be made, in order to make them more proper and suitable to this Place and present Conjunction, and that upon mature Deliberation the following Articles have been agreed upon.

E 2

I. That

I. That all Notifications of the Arrival of Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, and all Visits, as well to be made and received, as to be paid and returned, and which may require some Ceremony, shall be entirely left off and suppressed, and it shall be free to all to see and visit one another, when, and in what manner they please, but so that such Visits shall not be exacted as a Duty, or be a Precedent for the time to come. However, those that shall come hereafter, in order to their Admittance to the Conferences, shall be obliged to Communicate their full Powers to his Excellency the Ambassador Mediator, who shall Impart it to their Excellencies the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the Allies that shall be of the Assembly; and it shall not be lawful for the New Comers to be there present, before the same be perform'd.

II. That the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries shall come to the Place of the Conferences with no other Retinue than a small number of Gentlemen, one or two Pages at most, and very few Footmen; that they shall suffer no other Coach than that of their Bodies to come into the Court of the Palace; and if they had occasion for one or two Coaches more for their Attendants, these last shall stand without, that they may cause no Confusion or Stop: The same shall also be observed in all other Publick Places, where there may happen to be a greater Concourse of People, as at Plays, Publick Feasts, Balls, &c.

III. That care shall be taken to prevent Quarrels on both sides betwixt Coachmen and other mean Servants, who shall also be commanded to use
 one

one another with Reciprocal Civility and Kindness, and to be ready in doing one another all sorts of mutual Services and good Turns upon all Occasions.

IV. That the Gentlemen of the Retinue of the Ambassadors shall take care that the said Servants do exactly observe the present Regulation as to that Particular, and shall cause those to be punished who shall act contrary to it.

V. That the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries who assist at the Conferences from the Emperor and the Allies, shall come into the Court of the House where the Conferences are held, by the Gate made on purpose on the side of the said Houses that looks towards the *Hague*, and shall go up to their Apartments by the Stair-Case on the same side; and the Ambassadors of the most Christian King shall make use of the Gate and Bridge lately made, on the side of *Delft*, as also of the Stair-Case adjoining to their Apartments, on the same side; and the Ambassador Mediator shall go alone over the Bridge and through the Gate of the middle, and shall go up to his Apartments by the great Stair-Case.

VI. If two Coaches happen to meet in a place too narrow for them both to go through at the same time, instead of disputing the Wall, and thereby causing any Stop, the Coachmen on the contrary shall be oblig'd to open and make the Passage easie reciprocally, as much as possible; and he who shall have the first notice of the Difficulty given him, shall stop and make room for the other, if it appears that he can do it more easily on his side.

VII. In Publick Walks, such as the *Voorbout* and *Malls*, there shall be observed the Custom established among those that meet there, which is to keep the right hand every one on his side, as well as in the Streets and Publick Ways, and in general, wherever it may conveniently be done, without the least Contest or Affectation of Precedence.

VIII. The Pages, Footmen, and generally all Livery-Servants, shall carry neither Sticks nor Arms, such as Swords, Knives, Pocket-Pistols, or others of whatsoever kind they may be, either hid or openly, both in Town as in the Walks, and when they go to *Ryswick*. However, the Pages shall be allowed, if they will, small Sticks. Moreover, all Domesticks shall be forbid to go out of their Houses in the Night, unless it be by express Orders from their Masters, so that none may be found abroad upon any other account, at unreasonable hours; and those that shall go contrary to this shall be severely punished, and turned out forthwith.

IX. When any Servant of an Ambassador or Plenipotentiary shall stand Convicted of any Crime capable of disturbing the Publick Tranquility, the Ambassador or Plenipotentiary to whom he shall belong, shall wave his Right and Priviledge of punishing him himself, and withdrawing his Protection, shall cause him to be delivered into the hands of the ordinary Judge of the Place where the Offence shall have been committed, either in the Town or elsewhere, and shall even prosecute the Offender according to the established Laws: And if in the same Case the Criminal Judge, vulgarly call'd *Schout*, should Arrest and take any one in
the

the Fact, either himself, or by his Officers, or others, it shall be lawful for them to seize such a Person, and even commit him to Goal, although they know him to be Servant, or of the Retinue of some Ambassador or Plenipotentiary, till they can give Notice of it to his Master, which they shall be obliged to do forthwith, and without delay. After which, what the Ambassador or Plenipotentiary shall order, shall be punctually put in Execution, whether he desires to have his Servant kept in Prison, or set at Liberty.

X. If any Domestick of an Ambassador or Plenipotentiary should Insult or Quarrel with a Domestick of another Ambassador or Plenipotentiary, the Aggressor shall forthwith be delivered up into the Power of the Master of him that has been attacked and insulted, who shall punish him as he shall think fit.

XI. All Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries shall most severely and strictly forbid their Domesticks, as well Gentlemen as others, to have among them any Quarrels or Differences; and if any should be discovered notwithstanding these Prohibitions, and that any one should be so bold, as to endeavour to decide them by the Way of Arms, he shall instantly be turn'd out of the Ambassadors House, and even out of the Town, without any regard to what he could alledge for his Excuse; as the Enormity of the Affront put upon him, or his being Assaulted first; and he shall likewise be obliged to Answer to the Complaint that may be made before the Tribunal of

his Natural Prince, where he shall be punished according to the Laws.

XII. All the foregoing Articles agreed on with common Consent, for the good Order of this Assembly, shall not be alledged for an Example, or be a Precedent in any other Place, Time, or different Conjuncture; and no Person shall take advantage from, nor receive Prejudice by them upon any other occasion. Given at the *Hague* the 29th of *May*, 1697.

(L. S.) Signed N. Lilieroot.

THE

**T H E
P R O J E C T
O F
P E A C E**

**Between the
Emperor & Empire**

On one Part ; and his Most

Christian Majesty .

On the other Part :

**As it was deliver'd in by the *French*
Ambassadors the 20th of *July*, 1697.**

**With the Answer of the Imperial Ambassa-
dors to the said Project, given in the 5th
of *August*, 1697, Translated from the *Latin*.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY

100-10100000
100-10100000
100-10100000

100-10100000
100-10100000
100-10100000

THE CONDITIONS

Upon which his Most

Christian Majesty

Agrees to make

Peace with all the ALLIES.

The Preamble.

BE it known unto all Men, both present and to come, that in the Course of a most bloody War, under which *Europe* has so long groan'd, it has pleas'd Divine Providence to prepare at last for Christendom a happy Conclusion of its Miseries, by inspiring an ardent Desire of Peace into the Hearts of the most High, most Excellent, and most Potent Prince, *Leopold*, Elected Emperor of the *Romans*, always August King of *Germany*, *Hungary*, &c. of the most High, most Excellent, and most Potent Prince, *Louis XIV.* by the Grace of God most Christian King of *France* and *Navarre* ; of the most High, most Excellent, and most Potent Prince, *Charles II.* by the Grace of God Catholick King of *Spain* ; and of their High and Mightinesses the States General of the *United Netherlands* : All of which Princes and States, being equally desirous to concur *bonâ fide*, as far as in them lies, towards the Re-establishment of the Publick Tranquility, they think of nothing less than rendering it Solid and Lasting by the Equity of the
Ar.

Articles in the ensuing Treaty. Whereupon in the first place their Majesties and the said States General have for this purpose unanimously consented, to accept of the Mediation of the most High, most Excellent and most Potent Prince, *Charles XI.* by the Grace of God King of *Sweden, Goths and Vandals* of glorious Memory, But whereas an untimely Death afterwards took away that Prince, and disappointed the Hopes, which all *Europe* had justly conceived of the happy Issue of his Counsels and good Offices, their said Majesties and the States General being still resolved to put a speedy stop to the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have thought they could not make Choice of a Mediator more agreeable to all Parties concern'd and interested in the War, than by continuing to acknowledge under the same Character the most High, most Excellent, and most Potent Prince *Charles XII.* his Son and Successor, the present King of *Sweden*, who has already us'd the same Endeavours to promote the Peace between his Imperial Majesty and his Allies on the one part, and his most Christian Majesty on the other part, in the Conferences actually held for this purpose in the Palace at *Ryswick* in the Province of *Holland*, between the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries nominated and deputed by both Parties. *Viz.*

On behalf of the Emperor, Count *Cannitz*, Count *Stratman*, and Count *Seylern*, &c.

On behalf of his most Christian Majesty, the Sieurs *Harlay*, Count *Greey*, and *Cailliere*, &c.

On behalf of his Catholick Majesty, the Sieurs *Don Bernardo de Quiros*, and Count *Tirimont*, &c.

On the behalf of the States General, the Sieurs *Borel*, *Djckvelt*, and *Van Haren*, &c.

Who

Who having implored the Divine Assistance, and communicated respectively their full Powers (the Copies whereof are inserted word for word at the end of the Treaty) and having caused them to be duly exchange'd by the Intervention and Mediation of the Baron of *Liljeroet*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *Sweden*, who acquits himself in the Office of a Mediator, with all the Prudence, Ability and Equity requisite for the Re-establishment of a General Tranquility, They shall agree together for the Glory of God, and the Welfare of Christendom upon the Articles of Peace and mutual Amity which follow.

*The Answer of the Imperial Ambassadors
to the Project of Peace deliver'd in by
the French.*

Answer to the Preamble.

According to established Custom 'tis requir'd, that in all Treaties between the Emperor and Empire on one part, and France on the other, the Latin Tongue should be made use of, and especially that what is deliver'd in writing on either side should be in that Language. Therefore it was but reasonable for them to demand, that this Custom might be observ'd with respect to the Project, and in all future Negotiations. Tho' in this Project there is no mention made but only of Three Allies, yet it is to be supposed, that the Treaty of Peace should be manag'd and concluded with all the Allies engaged in the present War, and that several Instruments should be drawn up according to the Number of them. Lastly, They will readily agree at the end of this Negotiation to the remaining part of the Preamble.

Article

Article I.

Th **Universal, Perpetual and C**
Pea **d** **tr** **and sincere Amity betw**
his Im **at M** **ity a** **d his Allies on the one p**
and t **ft Chr** **an** **Majesty on the other p**
their Heirs and S **x** **rs, their Kingdoms and**
vinces, especially bet **en the Princes Electors**
other States of t **I** **pire comprehended in**
Treaty of Pea **in their Heirs and Succes**
This Peace **d Amity shall sincerely and faithf**
be observ'd **d contin'd in such a manner**
each Party **ll be** **r promoting the Hone**
Welfa **Profit of the other. There shall**
passed **both sides** **perpetual Amnesty and**
lvion **all Acts of** **stility, exercis'd during**
War, in what **, or howsoever committ**
So that for the future no Redress shall be sued
either by Course of Law or otherwise, within
Empire, the Kingdoms and Territories of his
Christian Majesty, his Catholick Majesty, no
States General and Allies, notwithstanding al
greements, which may formerly have been cor
ded upon to the contrary. But all Injuries,
lences, Hostilities, Damages, and Expences, v
out any Distinction of Things or Persons, w
may have been caus'd on either side, whethe
Words, Writings, or Deeds, shall be entirely
cell'd, so that whatever may be pretended u
this Colour by one against the other, shall be
ed in an Eternal Oblivion.

Answer to Article I.

*When this Article was last debated, the Imperial
 bass*

ambassadors wthd; and the French agreed, that the Empire and Emperor should not be separated, but be join'd together according to ancient Custom, and as it was observ'd in the Treaty of the Twenty years Truce made at Ratisbonne: That it was requisite, not only to express what might conduce to the preserving the Peace, in order to observe it; but likewise to take notice of what might obstruct or destroy it, in order to avoid it. That lastly, It would be no difficult matter to adjust a general Amnesty, when once an Agreement was made about the Reparation of the Losses sustain'd, and the Charges they had been put to: adding withal a necessary Limitation with respect to Ecclesiastical Benefices to be hereafter mention'd. From these Proposals two Articles do Arise:

1. There shall be a Christian, Universal and Perpetual Peace, and a true Amity between his Sacred Imperial Majesty, and his Successors, the whole Roman Empire, the Kingdoms and Hereditary Dominions, his Vassals and Subjects, and all his Allies; on the one part, and his Sacred Majesty, the most Christian King, and his Successors, his Kingdom and the Subjects of France, on the other part. That this Peace shall be maintain'd and preserv'd with that Sincerity, that neither Party shall attempt any thing to the ruin or prejudice of the other, under what pretence soever; nor directly or indirectly aid or assist any Person or Persons who shall or may endeavour any thing to the prejudice of either Party; That neither Party shall receive, protect, or abet the Rebellious and Refractory Subjects of the other Party; but both shall promote and advance the Welfare, Honour, and Interest of each other, all Promises, Contracts, and Alliances made or to be made to the contrary notwithstanding, all which are null'd and made void by these Presents: Always provided that the Amnesty granted by this Peace, and contain'd in the following Articles, shall remain in
ful

full force, and not be diminished in the least by this Article.

2. There shall be a full Amnesty and Oblivion of all Acts of Hostility, on either side, in what place, and after what time committed; so that neither upon this Account, for any Reason or Pretence whatsoever, shall any be raised, or cause to be raised, directly or indirectly, or Disturbance against the other, by Colour of Justice, or by Matter of Fact: But on the contrary, All the Injuries and Violences, offer'd by Words, Writings, or Deeds, shall be absolutely cancell'd, without respect to either Persons or Things, against whom they may have been committed: so that all Pretences of either Party upon this Account shall be buried in an Eternal Oblivion. Provided always that Satisfaction be made for the Losses and Charges herein after to be mention'd. The Effect of which Amnesty all and singular the Vassals and Subjects of both Parties shall enjoy, so that no Person shall be prejudiced or molested for having adhered to either Party, but may be restor'd fully to all the Estates and Duties which he was in possession of immediately before the beginning of the War. Provided always and Excepted, whatever shall be resolved in the following Articles upon the Account of Ecclesiastical Benefices, Chastels and Fruits.

Article II.

Forasmuch as the Treaties of *Munster* and *Nimeguen* ought to be the Basis and Foundation of the present Treaty, and just as they are joyn'd to each other by that of *Nimeguen*, so that this latter may be said to contain both: The foresaid Treaty of *Nimeguen* shall have the same force here, as if inserted word for word, and executed in all its Points and Articles, unless it be otherwise expressly provided.

Answer

Answer to Article II.

It is very true, if things be duly consider'd, that the Treaty of Westphalia and that of Nimeguen, may and ought to be reckon'd one and the same: since the former is so ratified and confirm'd by the latter, as if the Instrument of the Westphalian Treaty, were inserted word for word in the Treaty of Nimiguen, unless in such cases wherein the former was abrogated by the latter: so that in effect, by promising to renew the one, it was likewise promised to renew the other. However, because in reality they were two distinct Treaties of Peace, made at several Times and in several Places, carried on by different Ministers, for several particular Reasons, and drawn up in different Forms: It is likewise requisite, that in settling the Foot of this present Peace, which is the Subject Matter of this Article, a particular mention should be made of both Treaties; since there are real Differences in the Second Treaty, from what his Excellency Monsieur Cailliere agreed to in the Preliminaries, which were exhibited on the Tenth of February last.

Article III.

Whereupon there shall be an entire Oblivion of all that has pass'd during the present War, and all Things shall be remitted on either side, in the same State wherein they were by the foresaid Treaty.

Article IV.

To this purpose, whereas divers Re-unions of several Territories situated in the Empire, have been made by the Chambers of Metz and Bezancon, and the Sovereign Council of Brisac, since the said

F

Treaty

Treaty of *Nimieguen*, of which his most Christian Majesty has been put into Possession, his said Majesty does covenant, that they shall be entirely revok'd, without regarding the Sentences which have been pass'd by the foresaid Chambers and Council, and Things shall be restor'd in the same State and Condition wherein they were before the said Sentences and Re-union, and as they were at the Time of the Treaty of *Nimieguen*.

Article V.

His most Christian Majesty promises upon Honour to withdraw his Forces from all the Countries and Places they have been possess'd of in the Empire during the present War.

Answer to Article III, IV, V.

The former part of the Third Article has been already discussed in the Second. What follows is part of the Restitution to be made by the ensuing Peace. In consequence whereof all Decrees of Union and Re-union are to be Cancell'd and Abolish'd, some of which have been printed at Paris, Cum Privilegio, and consequently by the King's Authority; among the rest Two, whose Titles run thus, A Decree of the Sovereign Council of Alsace sitting at Brisac, importing that the King shall be put into Possession of the Sovereignty of the Lower Alsace, it bears date March 22. 1680. The other is entituled, A Decree of the Sovereign Council of Alsace, sitting at Brisac, importing that the King shall be put into Possession of the Sovereignty of the Lower Alsace, and of other Territories and Seigniories situated in the Upper Alsace; this is dated August 9. 1680. Especially since these Expressions, and others to be met with in
the

whole Body of the Decree, concerning the detaining
 & possessing of other Territories at that time acknow-
 ledg'd, do sufficiently manifest the state of things by the
 Treaty of Nimeguen, and the time ensuing. This
 was evident, and particularly in the Right pre-
 tended to Strasburgh, Landau, and Cronweisslem-
 berg, by receding from performance of the Peace of Ni-
 meguen, the first Article whereof was drawn up in these
 terms.

The Emperor shall forthwith cause his Forces and
 troops to withdraw from all the Provinces of the Em-
 pire, which do not by an Hereditary Right belong to the
 use of Austria, namely from the Circle of Suabia and
 Moonia, as well as from the Electoral Circle of the
 Rhine, and from that of the Upper Rhine, and from
 Towns and Forts situated thereon, From Bon-
 asburgh, Offenbergh, Hockberg, Landau, Cron-
 weissenberg, and in general from all such places, as
 were by the Treaty of Munster, nor by that of Nime-
 guen belong'd to his Imperial Majesty, so that immedi-
 ately before the Tenth of August, the said Forces shall
 be drawn into Bohemia, and into other of his Patri-
 rial States.

Therefore 'tis evident that Bon, Strasburgh, Offen-
 berg, Landau, Cronweissenberg, and all the other
 places of the Empire, which were not look'd upon as be-
 longing by an Hereditary Right to the House of Austria,
 were by the Treaty of Munster, nor that of Nime-
 guen, were yet consider'd and absolutely esteem'd to be
 part of the Empire, and comprehended in its Circles and
 dependencies. From whence it plainly follows, that by
 the Articles propos'd by the French Ambassadors, all
 these Places are to be restor'd and re-establish'd. Since the
 Empire stands thus, and these Places are the Chief of what
 was to be restor'd, the Emperor's Ambassadors, and
 the Electors, Princes, and other States here pre-

sent, do reasonably hope that there will be less difficulty about the other Articles to be agreed upon for the speedy Re-establishment of a firm and lasting Peace, and therefore they desire that an immediate Consent may be given to the two following Articles, as the Foundation and General Rule of the present Peace.

I. The Treaty of Westphalia, together with that of Nimeguen, shall be the Basis and Foundation of the present Peace, which shall be executed with respect both to Church and State, immediately after the Ratifications shall be exchang'd; and for ever after maintain'd in its full force, unless in such things as shall be otherwise provided for by the present Treaty. Therefore whatever after the said Peace of Munster, and the Treaty of its Execution made at Nuremberg, has been to this present in the Possession of his most Christian Majesty, under pretence of Right, or by open Force, or in any other manner whatever, and which was before possess'd by the Emperor, or by the Empire and the States depending thereon, including the Three Nobles, with their Immediate Dependants and Vassals, such Cities, Towns, Burroughs, Citadels, Castles, Forts, Villages, Houses, Territories, Mountains, Hills, Forests, Meadows, Mines, Quarries, Lakes, Rivers, Islands, Bridges, Rivulets, Jurisdictions, and Rights, proper and in Fee-simple, till'd and untill'd, shall be faithfully restor'd to their Ancient Proprietors, without demolishing the Fortifications, or any Publick or Private Houses, without rendring them in a worse state than they are at present, or exacting any thing for the Charges they have been at upon them, without exacting any Contributions by the Army, or in their behalf: And this Restitution shall be made without any delay, within Ten days at farthest after the Ratifications be exchang'd, or sooner if possible, together with all the Artillery, Ammunitions and Provisions, as well such as were in the Places when taken, and

and since quitted and demolished by the Garrisons that were in them, and such as are in any other Places whatever, together with all Papers and Writings, where and however seiz'd. That whatever Alterations or Innovations have been made, by his most Christian Majesty, after the said Peace, and the Treaty of Execution made at Nuremberg in Civil or Ecclesiastical Affairs, under the Name and Pretence of Suntgau, Landgrave of Alsace, Provincial Prefecture of Haguenau, and the Feudal Union of Dependencies, Appendancies, Submissions, Surrenders, Engagements, all manner of Grants, whether Absolute or Limited, or upon any other Cause or Reason whatever, shall be cancell'd, and re-settled upon its first footing; and after it has been thus resettled, shall remain in the perpetual possession of his Imperial Majesty, as his Property or Fief. Laws General or Special, known or unknown, made publicly or privately by what Person whatsoever, all Edicts, Priviledges, Dispensations, Concessions, Donations, Investitures, Declarations, Mandats, Prohibitions, Registers, Incorporations, Unions, Re-unions, Confiscations, Arrests, Decisions, Decrees, Sentences, Homages, Contracts, Transactions, though ratified by the Oaths and other Pretensions of his most Christian Majesty, the Royal Family and Kingdom of France, or of his Feudatories and Subjects, or the Oppositions of any Courts, Councils, Chambers, or States, either National or Provincial, and all other Pretences whatsoever past, present, or to come, to the contrary notwithstanding: the which Laws, &c. are cancell'd and abolish'd, as far as they respect the present Case; notwithstanding likewise all that may be ever surmis'd, alledg'd or imagin'd to the contrary, and notwithstanding all other Reasons whatever, which may seem to deserve a more special and particular mention, and to insinuate that this present Cancelling and Annulling is void and of no effect.

2. For the farther illustrating the foregoing Article; and to cut off all occasion of future Debates, without mentioning the Reference to be made to Commissioners, Umpires, and their Decisions; it is farther agreed, That his most Christian Majesty, and the Kingdom of France shall rest satisfied with what has been granted to them by the Peace of Munster in Westphalia, namely, with the Jurisdictions of the three ancient Bishopricks of Metz, Toul and Verdun, as far as they had regard to them at the time of the said Peace; and likewise with the Rights and Priviledges of Suntgau, the Landgravate of Alsace, and of the Provincial Government, in the same manner as they were formerly possessed by the most Serene House of Austria, and which are not to be alter'd upon the Account of any Compensation to be made for Damages done, or for the sake of making the Peace more firm and lasting; and that they shall not pretend, demand, or exact from any State, Vassal or Subject of the Empire, any Oath, Obligation, or Dependence, except within the Jurisdictions of the said three Bishopricks, as far as they concern'd them at the time of the said Peace, or except within the said Rights possessed by the House of Austria, and which are not at present alter'd, under any Pretence, Reason, or Matter of Fact or Right whatever: The state of the Case, as to the Surrendring up of the Rights of the House of Austria, being the same now as formerly, except only the Manner of Possession; forasmuch as what the most Serene House of Austria has receiv'd in Fief from the Empire, and held under its Jurisdiction, shall be held and possess'd with the Right of Sovereignty, by the Kingdom of France, and after the same manner as what belongs to the said three Bishopricks within their Jurisdictions, is therein included and comprehended. And by Consequence all those in general which are reckon'd, and are of Right the States, Vassals, and Subjects of the Empire, whether such as are
more

more particularly mention'd in the Treaty of the Peace of Munster, or in the Treaty of Execution made at Nuremberg, or in the Treaty of Nimeguen, all which are supposed to be repeated here, or such as were therein omitted, of what degree or place soever they be, shall from henceforward be ever exempted free from all Obligation, Tye, or Trouble that may thence ensue, towards his most Christian Majesty and the Kingdom of France.

Article VI.

Though the City of *Strasburgh* was put into the Hands of his most Christian Majesty, by a particular and voluntary Agreement; and has been since possessed and fortified by the Arms of his said Majesty, even after the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, which his Majesty is willing to observe in all its Particulars, he consents to withdraw his Forces out of the said City, on Condition the Fortifications made by his Orders, as well about the said City as the Citadel, be first demolish'd, the Fort of *Kell*, and other Forts of the Isles of the *Rhine*, and of the said City of *Strasburgh*, remaining for its Fortification, in the same Condition it was in before it was possessed by his Majesty, and the City restor'd to all its Rights and Priviledges of an Imperial City.

And because the demolishing the said Fortifications requires the Space of about Eight or Ten Months, his Majesty Promises to do it with all possible Diligence, and likewise Consents that the Emperor may have a Commissary at *Strasbourg* to be an Eye-witness till the said Demolishment be entirely finish'd.

His Majesty shall keep in the City, Citadel and Fort of *Strasbourg*, a sufficient Garrison to carry on the Work.

To this Part of the Sixth Article is annexed a Collateral Corollary, which is as follows:

Whereas the City of *Strasbourg* was put into the Hands of his most Christian Majesty in the Year 1681. and continued in his Possession till the Expiration of the Truce, in 1684. The Emperor and his most Christian Majesty, for the mutual Benefit of the Frontiers of their States, are agreed with respect to that Place, as follows: That the Emperor for himself, his Successors, and for the Empire, shall renounce all Rights of Sovereignty over the City of *Strasbourg*, shall forever grant for himself, his Successors, and for the Empire, to the King and Crown of *France* the said City of *Strasbourg*, with all its Appurtenances and Dependencies, to be enjoy'd by the King and the Crown, with all Right of Property and Sovereignty, so as never to be molested therein for any Cause, or upon any Occasion whatever.

In Exchange, his Most Christian Majesty shall Surrender to his Imperial Majesty, the City and Castle of *Friburg*, in the State they are in at present, together with the Villages of *Hem*, *Metshausen*, and *Kirkzand*, with all, and such Rights of Sovereignty and Property as were surrendered to him by his Most Christian Majesty, by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

Moreover, his Majesty is willing to deliver up to the Emperor the City of *Brisac*, seated on the other side the *Rhine*, in the same Condition wherein it is at present; with all its Dependencies, except some Villages in *Brisgau*, which are on this side the *Rhine*. And that the *Rhine* may be the constant Barrier between this Place and his Majesty's Territories, it is agreed, That the

new

‘ new City of *Brisac*, and the Fort in the Island,
 ‘ as also the Bridge, shall be utterly demolished, ne-
 ‘ ver to be raised or re-built again ; But that the
 ‘ Fort called the *Mortar*, seated on this side the
 ‘ *Rhine*, shall remain in the Possession of his most
 ‘ Christian Majesty.

His Majesty also Promises, to raze the Fortifi-
 cations that have been made at *Hunningben*, beyond
 the *Rhine*, as also the Horn-Work of the Island,
 and to demolish the Bridge of that Place which is
 upon the *Rhine*.

He likewise agrees to restore to the Emperor
 and Empire the Fort of *Kell*, seated at the End
 of *Strasburgh-Bridge*, and to raze those of the Ci-
 ty, the Islands, and the *Rhine*, reserving only to
 himself the City and Citadel of *Strasbourg*, and
 the Redoubt on this side the *Rhine*. He will also
 cause to be demolish’d the Horn-work of the *Mar-*
quisate, and Fort *Lewis* upon the *Rhine*, and all the
 Works on the other side that River ; together with
 part of that Bridge which has Communication
 with the Fort of that Horn-work.

He also engages to restore to the Emperor the
 City of *Philipsbourg*, which has been possessed by
 his Forces during this War : But to the end that
 the Frontiers of *France* and the Empire may be ab-
 solutely bounded by the *Rhine*, the Bridge of *Phi-*
lipsburgh, and the Fort at the End of the said
 Bridge, on this side the *Rhine*, shall be demolish’d.

Whereas the Treaty of *Nimeguen* has regulated
 the Conditions, upon which the King is to restore
Lorraine to the deceased Duke of that Name: And
 whereas the Duke his Son, supported by the Re-
 commendation of the Emperor, has desired his
 Majesty to grant him new and more favourable
 Conditions ; his most Christian Majesty, in Con-
 sideration

sideration of the Emperor's Recommendation, and inclin'd thereto by the Good Will and Affection which he bears to the Duke of *Lorain*, is willing to relinquish the Conditions which were granted him by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and to re-estate the Duke of *Lorain* in possession of his Territories, such as his Uncle Duke *Charles* possess'd in the year 1670. in manner following. To this effect his Majesty will restore to him the Old and New Town of *Nancy*, upon Condition that the Fortifications of the New Town shall be entirely demolish'd, and never rais'd again for the future; that the Bastions and Curtains of the City shall remain untouch'd, but the Outworks and Half-moons shall be raz'd: that the Gates of the New Town shall stand, and that the Duke of *Lorraine* shall be permitted to enclose the said New Town with a dry Wall, not Terras'd, and without a Flank: that the Roads which had been granted by the said Treaty, and which were to remain in the Sovereignty of his most Christian Majesty, to facilitate the Passage of his Troops from *S. Dizier* to *Nancy*, from *Nancy* to *Alsace*, from *Nancy* to *Peterson*, and from *Nancy* to *Metz*, shall be restored to the Sovereignty and Property of the Duke of *Lorraine*. His Majesty desisting from all the Rights which had been granted him upon the Point by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, upon Condition however that the Duke shall grant his Majesty's Troops a passage through his States as often as shall be requir'd, paying such Duty as shall be agreed upon between his Majesty's and the Duke of *Lorraine's* Commissioners. His Majesty also promising to withdraw his Garisons out of *Bischo* and *Hambourgh*, after having demolish'd the Fortifications, which are never to be rais'd again. His Majesty reserving to himself only

only *Saar Louis*, which he caus'd to be fortified, in order to possess it hereafter as his Sovereignty, with the Compass of a half League round about, as shall be regulated by Commissaries appointed to this Effect by the King and the Duke of *Lorraine*.

His Majesty also by this Treaty confirms the Sixteenth Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, touching the *Reversion* which is to be given to the said Duke or his Heirs for the City and Provostship of *Longui*, and if the said Article were here set down word for word; it is stipulated, that it shall have its full force of Execution.

The 20, 21, and 22th Articles touching the Provisions made for the *Bergeries*, and Decrees given by the Kings Officers and Judges, and the Restitution of the Archives and Charters of the Chambers of Accounts of *Alsace* and *Barr*, may be re-settled, as they are in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

Answer to Article VI.

Every Body knows what was the Opinion of the Republick of Strasburgh, when it was put into the hands of his most Christian Majesty after the Peace of Nimeguen, and also what was the Opinion of all the Inhabitants and Bishops of the said City, of the Count of Hanault, of the Baron of Fleckensteim, and of the Immediate Nobles of the Lower Alsace, nam'd in the Treaty of Rendition, Septemb. 20. 1681. and of all the other Subjects of the Empire, both mediate and immediate. And it is very evident by the preceding Article, what upon the whole ought to be resolv'd, and what for the future ought to be had conformable to the Treaties of Munster and Nimeguen, which are supposed

sed in all these Respects to be here repeated; and more particularly with regard to the full and entire Restitution of the City of Strasburgh, with all its Dependences and Appurtenances, situated on both sides the Rhine, without demolishing or prejudicing the Edifices or Fortifications thereof, together with its Arsenal, which has been transferred elsewhere; and lastly, of all the Rights which belonged thereto, before it was taken by France, and especially of its immediate Dependence on the Roman Empire, which things are to be expressly set down in the Treaty of Peace; rejecting all manner of Equivocality that shall be offered, always excepting a more particular Designation, as far as shall be judged necessary, and which shall at any time be produced. As for the Affairs of Lorrain, and others contained in this Article, they are referred to the ensuing Articles.

Article VII.

And because his most Christian Majesty was constrain'd to seize upon the City of Treves, his said Majesty likewise promises, after the Ratification of the present Treaty, to restore it to Monsieur the Elector of Treves.

Answer to Article VII.

According to what has been already determin'd, France is not only oblig'd to restore to his Excellency the Elector of Treves, the City of Treves, but also a full and Entire Restitution ought to be made to him of all that belongs to him, by virtue of the Archbishoprick of Treves, Bishoprick of Spire, Abbey of Prum, and Provostship of Weissemburg; wherefore the following Article is to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace, viz.

The

The Elector of Treves shall be to his Places, Fiefs, Revenues, and Rights, civil and Secular, which belong to him by the Archbishoprick of Treves, Bishoprick of Prum, and Provost of Weissemburg Dependencies, which either he, or his heirs enjoy'd and possessed after the Peace of Munster, whether part made or omitted, with all Lands, Towns, and Villages, to be by him henceforward possess'd without Molestation or Trouble to be given by France Account; with Satisfaction for the Losses he has sustained, of which a Separate Article shall be made, and to have the same force as the present Treaty.

Article VIII.

Whereas his Majesty thought it requisite to fortifie *Montroyal*, and the Castle of *Traarback*, he is pleas'd to oblige himself to demolish *Montroyal*, and the New Fortifications of *Traarback*, leaving the Castle in the same Condition as it was before. *Montroyal* also being so raz'd, and never to be fortified again, and the said Castle of *Traarback* being to be restor'd to the Proprietors to whom they did belong, before they were possessed by the King's Forces; his Majesty will do the same with respect to the Forts of *Kirn* and *Ebernberg*.

Answer to Article VIII.

An entire Restitution of all that belongs to the Empire, and consequently of all the Places mentioned in this Article, follows from what has been said upon the Third and ensuing Articles; leaving it, as Justice requires, to the Liberty of the Emperor and Empire, to dispose of

of what is their own, as they shall think fit, in what Place forever it lies.

Article IX.

Whereas by the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen* the most Christian King had restor'd to the Emperor *Philipsburgh*, with all and such Rights which his Majesty had to the said Place, his most Christian Majesty, to set things on the same foot with the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, does promise to restore the said City, with all its Fortifications, in the same Condition as now it is, only destroying the Bridge which his Majesty had caus'd there to be built.

Answer to Article IX.

There is so little need to explain and prove the Greatness of the Damages, which all the Members of the Empire, and especially the Emperor have suffered by the War, the necessity of Redressing them, and the small Demands that have been made on that Account, that they need not fear to refer these things to the Testimony and Determination of France it self; provided it would be induc'd to consider, what is so obvious to all the World, not with that Exactness and Perspicuity as is requisite, but only with half an Eye. Therefore, whereas after the entire Restitution of Friburgh, founded on the third and ensuing Articles, with the three Villages which depend thereon, and which, contrary to the Intention of the Peace of Nimeguen, and the Execution thereof, were possessed by France under the Notion of Appurtenances and Dependencies, except the Right of Diocesan, and other Rights and Revenues reserved to the Bishoprick of Constance by the Fifth and Tenth Articles of the Treas-

ty of Nimeguen, they may and do accept as part of that Satisfaction due to his Imperial Majesty, that which is offer'd afresh, and has formerly been possessed by the Emperor and the most Serene House of Austria, viz. Brisac and Philipsburgh, without any prejudice to the Bishoprick of Spires. But upon the account of the manifest Justice of the thing in debate, and to make the ensuing Peace the more lasting, this Restitution shall be full and intire, with all the Fortifications which belong thereto on both sides the Rhine, and the Bridge, with all the Ammunitions and Provisions, which are therein at present: and Justice likewise requires that a more particular regard should be had to what is contain'd in the Tenth Article of the Demands of the Imperial Ambassadors: excepting always a more particular Account of the Damages and Expences which the States of the Empire have been at; leaving the Decision thereof (for the sake of Equity, and of a good and solid Peace) to the known Affections and Endeavours of his Excellency the Mediator.

Article X.

The same Treaty of *Nimeguen* having regulated all the Conditions upon which his most Christian Majesty oblig'd himself to re-invest Monsieur the Duke of *Lorain* in his Territories, his Majesty being willing that the said Treaty should have its full force, does yield that 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22th Articles of the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, shall have the same Force in the present Treaty, as if they were inserted here word for word therein.

Article

Article XI.

His most Christian Majesty having caus'd *Saint Lewis* to be fortifi'd, shall keep that place in the same Condition as it is, with half a League of Country round about it, as shall be regulated by Commissioners appointed by his Majesty and Monf. the Duke of *Lorraine*; and the said Duke shall surrender to his Majesty the said Place, and half a League round, to be enjoy'd for the future by his Majesty, with all Right of Sovereignty and Propriety: in exchange, his said Majesty shall recompence the said Duke in such a manner as shall be to his Content and Satisfaction; and that which shall be given him in Exchange, and which shall be likewise regulated by the said Commissioners, shall for the future be possess'd by the said Duke, with all the Rights of Sovereignty and Property.

Answer to Article X. and XI.

As to what concerns the Affairs of Lorain, as comprehended under the protection of the Empire, and as being a Fief thereof upon the Account of several parts of it, in the first place what has been said above concerning the Vassals and Clients of the Empire, and particularly with respect to the Unions and Re-unions, ought to be apply'd here. In the next place, such things as are the Proprieties of other States of the Empire, ought not to be mix'd and confounded with the Affairs of Lorain. Much less by virtue of restoring Lorain, which by all manner of Equity becomes due, ought they to detain Strasburgh, which has nothing to do with Lorain, or any other Places, which are alike to be restor'd to the Empire, or to the States dependent thereon. In short, it

is reasonable to have regard to what was formerly produced by the Plenipotentiary of Lorain upon this Subject, as if it were here inserted word for word.

Article XII.

His said Majesty shall take out of all the Places which he promises to demolish, or restore to the Emperor, all the Provision and Ammunition, together with all the Artillery, which shall be there at the time of Demolishing or Surrender.

Answer to Article XII.

Instead of this Article is repeated what had been expressed in the Third, and which is founded on so much the clearer and more indubitable Title, as that the Artillery, the Ammunitions and Provisions which are at present in the places which are to be surrendered, or were there, when they were taken, or carried thither from other places of the Empire which were ruin'd or deserted; or which were rais'd in the Countries belonging to the Empire, or gain'd by the Money or Industry of its Subjects, together with the Fortifications of such Places, as were rais'd, augmented or alter'd after the same manner, do belong of Right to the Empire without all dispute. Not to say, that they may be look'd upon as a small Recompence of the Losses which it has suffer'd.

Article XIII.

The Elector Palatine shall be resettled in the Possession of the *Palatinate*, as his Predecessors have enjoy'd it since the Peace of *Westphalia*: and the Dutchess of *Orleans* her Majesty's Sister-in-Law, shall be put into possession of all the Rights, Territories,

tories, and Effects, which belong'd to her as Heiress of the late Electors Palatine her Father and Brother, according to the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire.

Answer to Article XIII.

Since the Daughters of the Palatinate (by the Golden Bulls of Charles IV. and Sigismund; by the Investitures of Emperors and others; by the common Feudal Rights; by the Wills of Predecessors; by the Agreements pass'd and sworn to between the Palatinate Families of the Branch of Bavaria, of the Electorate, of Simmeren, of Newburgh, and of Deux Ponts, sworn to and ratified particularly by the Treaty of Westphalia; by the mutual Substitutions of the Males of the Palatinate; by the Agreements concluded between the Palatinate, and the House of Baden; by the Advice and Mediation of the Counts of Sponheim, concerning the mutual Succession between the Male-Heirs of the County of Sponheim; by the Renunciations of the Daughters of the Palatinate, to the making of which they were always oblig'd, and in Justice are supposed to have made, without any reserve of their Right to the Jewels or Money, unless in Case the Family of the Palatinate be extinct; and lastly by a perpetual Custom of force in that Family for several Ages together, and founded on a great many Examples both Ancient and Modern) were excluded (upon Condition of a fixed Dowry, which the Father cannot augment) from all Succession to Moveables or Immoveables: and since likewise the most Serene Dutcheß of Orleans, by and with the Consent of the Duke her Husband, and of the most Christian King, has solemnly made these Renunciations three or four times, according to the Custom of the House Palatine; and since the Elector Philip William, for peace and quietness sake has already granted her, beside her Dowry, more than ever has been, or could in
jur

justice be granted to any Daughter of the House Palatine; she can have no Right or Title to the Revenues or Subjects possess'd by the Electors her Father and Brother, and which are devolved to the present Elector Palatine. No body that knows any thing of the Affairs of the Palatinate or of Germany, or who is minded to cast but the least Eye on the Genealogical Tables of the Palatinate House, can question any of these things. However, for the avoiding all manner of Suspicion, and that the Rights of the most Serene Dutchess may not in the least be diminish'd, nor those of the House Palatine, in which every Branch thereof is concern'd, be inbanc'd, it is absolutely necessary to cancel and abolish all manner of Pretensions that may be advanc'd against this House, of what Nature soever they be, and to resettle the said House Palatine, according to the Articles of the Peace of Westphalia, as contain'd in the ensuing Article. Besides, the Elector Palatine is not so far wedded to his own private Interest, to which he has always preferr'd that of the Publick, that though he has suffer'd infinite Losses, yet he is willing for the Publick Good, and for the particular Respect which he bears to his most Christian Majesty to wave his Pretensions, and to agree upon moderate Terms, as to what concerns the Quantum.

The Article relating to the Palatinate.

The most Christian King shall restore to the whole House Palatine all the States which he is possess'd of belonging to that House, either separately or conjunctly with others, more particularly the Town and Prefecture of Germersheim, with the Provostships and Sub-Prefectures therein comprehended, with all the Fortresses, Towns, Burroughs, Villages, Hamlets, Ties, and Rights, in such manner as they were possess'd by

the said House, and restor'd it by the Peace of Westphalia, with all the *W* Precepts taken from the Archives, Chancelr's Court, Feudal Court, Chamber of Accounts, Pref. Jures, or any other Office belonging to the Palatinate, no Place, Matter, Right or Decree excepted, all manner of Pretension which may be made by France, or by the Dutchess of Orleans and her Heirs. Satisfaction shall be likewise made to the said Elector, for the Revenues withheld or taken away, and for all the Losses he has sustain'd, about which a separate Agreement shall be made.

Article XIV.

The Treaty concluded between his most Christian Majesty, and the Duke of Savoy, in the year 1696. shall be comprehended in this Treaty of Peace, as if it were inserted herein word for word.

Answer to Article XIV.

His Imperial Majesty, for the Kindness and Affection which he bears to the most Serene House of Savoy has already promis'd, that he will confirm by this Peace, and comprehends therein, as well whatsoever is contain'd in the Treaty of Munster and Nimeguen in favour of that Family, as what has been concluded in the Treaty last made between the most Christian King and the Duke of Savoy, and the Restitution of Pignerol and its Dependencies, the Ancient Right of the Empire being still establish'd and confirm'd.

Article

Article XV.

The Cardinal of *Furstemberg* shall be re-settled in all his Estates, Rights, Priviledges, Dignities and Prerogatives of a Prince and Member of the Empire, as well by virtue of his Bishoprick of *Straßburg*, as by virtue of his Abbey and Principality of *Stavelo*: and there shall be a general Oblivion of all things that may have been decreed against his Person and Servants, and neither he nor his Heirs, shall directly or indirectly be call'd to an account for the Succession of the late Elector of *Cologne*, nor upon any other pretence whatsoever.

Article XVI.

The Canons and Prebendaries of the Chapter of *Cologne*, who have been depriv'd of their Prebends or Dignities, for adhering to the said Cardinal of *Furstemberg*, shall likewise have the Benefit of the aforesaid Indemnity: and be restor'd to the Possession of their Benefices, Dignities and Estates, without any Molestation whatsoever.

Answer to Article XV. and XVI.

It has been already often declar'd, that as all the States of the Empire, so particularly the Bishop and Bishoprick of Strasburgh, with the Town of the same name, and others mention'd in the 87th Section of the Treaty of Munster, viz. the Bishop of Basil, the Abbots of Murbach and Luders, the Abbeß of Andlaw, the Monastery in the Vale of S. Gregory, of the Order of S. Benedict, the Princes Palatinate, Counts and Barons of Hanault, Fleckensteim, Obersteim, and the

Nobles of all the Lower Alsace, together with the Ten Imperial Cities, as has been mention'd in the third and following Articles, shall be restor'd to all the Places, Rights, Liberty, and Possession of immediate Dependence on the Empire, which they formerly enjoy'd, annulling all Acts made to the contrary, except the Imperial Decree of December 9. 1689. granted to the Town of Zellen am Hammersbach upon the account of the Valley of Hammersbach, the which Decree shall remain in its full force. The same is to be understood with respect to the Abbey of Stavelo. But as to the Hereditary Right of the Elector Maximilian Henry which is seiz'd upon, the Opinion of those who are interest'd therein is to be attended, and afterwards immediately declar'd. These Matters being adjusted, if hereafter due respect be paid to the Laws of the Empire, as well Cardinal Furstemberg and his Domesticks, as the Canons and other Members of the Chapter of Cologne, who have espous'd his Interest, shall have the benefit of the foresaid Amnesty, without prejudice however to what shall be explain'd concerning Ecclesiastical Benefices, in the ensuing Paragraph, which is agreeable to the 28th and 29th Articles of the Project of Peace deliver'd in by the French, and which may be plac'd after the Article of Restitution, at the beginning of the Article of Amnesty drawn up in these Terms.

If notwithstanding the said Ecclesiastical and Catholick Benefices, mediate or immediate, have been collated on fit and capable Persons, by either Party, in the Places or Dominions, which were then subject to them, according to the Rule of their Primitive Institution, and conformably to the lawful Statutes, general or particular, made by their Subjects, the said Benefices shall remain in the Possession of the new Incumbents, as well as those Ecclesiastical and Catholick Benefices, which have been collated after the same manner before the present War

War, in the places which are to be restor'd by the present Treaty; so that they may and shall not be troubled or molested by any Person whatsoever in the possession and lawful administration of the same, nor in the receiving the Profits thereof: nor shall they upon this account, nor for any other cause past or present, be summon'd or cited, or any ways disturb'd or molested; provided always that they discharge the Offices incumbent upon them on the account of the said Benefices.

Article XVII.

And whereas the Peace of *Nimeguen* is to be the Basis of this present Treaty, and whereas his most Christian Majesty is willing to observe the said Treaty in its full force with respect to his Catholick Majesty: His Majesty therefore consents to settle all things in the same state wherein they were settled by the said Treaty, renouncing the Advantages which his Arms have acquir'd during this War. To this effect his Majesty agrees to restore to his Catholick Majesty the Town of *Mons* as it now is, with all its Dependencies, such as they were before it was conquer'd by his Majesty: and the Town of *Charleroy* in the state wherein it now is, with all its Dependencies; as likewise the Town of *Courtray* upon the same Conditions. And for the greater proof of the Sincerity of his Majesties Intentions for a Peace, and the entire Re-establishment of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, his said Majesty is willing to restore to the King of *Spain* the Town of *Aeth*, tho' taken by his Forces since the opening of the Conferences for the Peace.

Article XVIII.

His Majesty likewise promises to restore to *Spain* the Towns of *Roses*, *Geronne* and *Beluer* in *Catalonia*, in the same state they were in when taken by his Majesty's Forces.

*Article XIX.**Article XIX.*

The most Christian King will likewise restore to his Catholick Majesty the Town of *Luxemburgh* in the Condition it now is, with the Dutchy of that name, and the County of *Cbiny*.

Although the Treaty of *Nimeguen* is to be the Basis and Foundation of this, and accordingly the Town and Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, and the County of *Cbiny* ought to be restor'd by virtue of the said Treaty, to the

Catholick King, yet by common consent it has been agreed to recede from the same, by the present Article : therefore by the present Treaty his Catholick Majesty yields and makes over to his most Christian Majesty the Town and Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, the County of *Cbiny*, and in general all that has ever been included in the said Dutchy and Province of *Luxemburgh*, to be enjoy'd by his Majesty with all Right of Sovereignty : And in exchange of the said Town and Dutchy of *Luxemburgh*, the most Christian King yields and makes over to his Catholick Majesty the Towns of . . .

with the same Rights of Sovereignty which he acquired by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* ; of which his Catholick Majesty shall enjoy, &c.

Article

Article XX.

Whereas since the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Nimeguen*, several Re-unions of Villages, Towns, &c. situated in the Dominions of the King of *Spain*, have been made by Order of the most Christian King ; it is hereby agreed, that all such Re-unions made since the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, shall be absolutely repeal'd and made void ; and that the said Villages, &c. shall be restor'd to to his Catholick Majesty to enjoy the same, as he did before the said Re-unions.

Article XXL

But whereas by the Fifteenth Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, it was agreed to appoint Commissioners on both sides, to settle the Limits of the States and Dominions, which were to remain to his most Christian Majesty, and to the King of *Spain* in the *Netherlands*, as also to agree about all other Difficulties that might arise upon account of the Villages situated in these Countries, which were then yielded to, or formerly enjoy'd by the most Christian King ; and whereas Commissioners being accordingly appointed on both sides to put the said Articles in Execution, the Conferences which they had begun were interrupted by the Troubles and Wars that have since happen'd : it is now expressly agreed, that in Execution of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Articles of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides, two Months after the Publication of the present Treaty, to regulate all the Matters contain'd in the said Articles.

Article

Article XXII.

But in Case the said Commissioners cannot agree about fixing the said Limits and other Points, their said most Christian and Catholick Majesties do hereby agree to refer it to the Determination and Arbitration of the States General of the United Provinces.

Answer to Article XVII. and the Five following.

'Tis reasonable to leave the Discussing of what relates to the Affairs of his Catholick Majesty to their Excellencies the Ambassadors of Spain. However, they particularly insist upon the promis'd Restitution of the Town and Dutchy of Luxemburg, and the County of Chiny; and very strenuously oppose all manner of Treaty, and so much as the bare mention of Surrendering the said States, always reserving the Right of his Imperial Majesty the Empire, and the States dependent thereon.

Article XXIII.

Whereas the Town and Castle of *Dinant* have been in the Possession of the Forces of his most Christian Majesty, both before and during the present War, his Majesty is willing to restore them to the Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, upon Condition that the new Fortifications made by his Orders be raz'd; and the said Town and Castle shall be restor'd to the said Bishop of *Liege* in the same state wherein they were, before they were taken by his Majesty's Forces.

Answer

Answer to Article XXIII.

Whereas the Town and Castle of Dinant are comprehended in the Dependencies of the Empire, the Restitution thereof ought to be wholly made according to the Third and Fourth Articles before-mention'd, to which Articles it ought to be referr'd. The Restitution likewise of the Dutchy of Bullogn ought to be added thereto, and to execute the other Matters which the most Serene Elector of Cologne, or the Bishop of Liege has express'd in the following Article.

The Prince and Church of Liege shall be restor'd to their most ancient Possession and Propriety continu'd to them for near Six Centuries together, and confirm'd by the Peace of Cambray in the years 1529, and 1559, of the Castle, Town, and Dutchy of Bullogn, with all their Appurtenances and Dependencies: and the most Christian King shall restore the said Castle, Town, and Dutchy to the Prince and Church of Liege, within days after the Ratification of this present Treaty, in the same Condition wherein they are at present, with all the Decrees and Precepts, Artillery and Ammunition, without demolishing the Walls, Houses, or Fortifications, and without pretending to any Restitution to be made for any Charges they have been at upon any account whatsoever. And also the Article inserted in the Treaty of Nimuegue, without the Consent and Approbation of the said Prince and Chapter of Liege, shall be look'd upon as not inserted, and shall be of no force or virtue for the future to diminish the Right, Property or Possession of the said Prince and Church of Liege, with respect to the said Castle, Town and Dutchy. In like manner the Castle and Town of Dinant, with all its Rights, Appurtenances and Dependencies, shall be faithfully restor'd to the said Prince and Church of Liege within days after

ver the Ratification of the present Treaty, without demolishing any Houses, Fortifications or Walls, and without exacting any thing for Charges, Reparations, or any Expences whatsoever, with all the Writings, Decrees, Artillery and Ammunition which were therein when taken by the French : nor shall his most Christian Majesty have or pretend any Right or Claim to the said Castle, Town, and its Dependencies upon any account or reason whatsoever, but the whole shall be fully and entirely remitted to the Bishoprick of Liege. In like manner the said Prince and Church of Liege shall remain in the Possession of all Towns, Lordships, Castles, Villages, Places, Territories, Dependencies, Rights, Pretensions, Jurisdictions, Profits and Revenues, and the whole shall be restor'd in the same Condition, as the said Church formerly possess'd it, within days after the Ratification of the present Treaty. He shall restore to them expressly by name the Places specified in a List or Separate Article ; and in general all others, which are contain'd under the Name and Title of Places, Territories, Jurisdictions, Proprieties, Possessions, Rights, Profits and Revenues, and which have been possess'd by the most Christian King, by force of Arms, or by virtue of the Re-unions of the Chamber of Metz, or otherwise in what nature soever, Moreover the said King shall take care to indemnifie the Prince, Chapter, and his other Private Subjects, for their Goods confiscated within the Territories of Liege, and shall not exact the Remainder of the Contributions of the present War.

Article XXIV.

All the Provisions, Ammunitions, and Artillery that shall be found in the Places which are to be restor'd to the King of Spain, or demolish'd, shall be taken away by his most Christian Majesty.

Article

Article XXV.

It is also agreed that the Collection of all Duties, which the said most Christian King is in possession of, in all those Dominions which he restores to the Catholick King by virtue of this Treaty, shall be continu'd to him, till the very day, whereon these Countries are depending, shall be actually restor'd ; and the Arrears which shall be due at the time of the said Restitution, shall be paid *bonâ fide* to the Farmers of the said Duties. It is likewise agreed, that the Proprietors of the Forests that have been confiscated in the Dependencies of the Places to be restor'd to his Catholick Majesty, shall be restor'd to the Possession of the same, and of all the Timber that shall be found upon the Spot. It being to be understood, that after signing of this present Treaty, it shall not be lawful on either side to destroy the said Forests, or to Fell any Trees.

Article XXVI.

All Papers, Letters, and Precepts concerning the Countries, Lands and Lordships, which are to be surrendred and restor'd by the present Treaty, shall be faithfully restor'd on both sides, within three Months after the Exchanging of this present Treaty, in what Places soever those Papers and Precepts may be found.

Answer to Article XXVI.

Besides what is contain'd already in any other Articles, care shall be taken with respect to Germany in general,

general, that France immediately after the Ratification of the Peace, shall restore the Writings and Decrees, relating to the places which ought to be restor'd to the Emperor and Empire, or which do otherwise belong to his Imperial Majesty, or to the States of the Empire; and particularly such as are detain'd at Friburgh, or have been remov'd thence, as well as from the Chamber and Town of Spires, the County of Leininghen, or other places hereafter to be specified; without prejudice to the other Things, which shall or may be propos'd hereafter with respect to the Chamber of Spires.

Article XXVII.

All the Subjects on both sides, both Ecclesiastical and Secular, shall be restor'd, as well to the Possession of the Honours, Dignities, or Benefices, which they enjoy'd before, and of which they were dispossest'd by the present War, as of their Real and Personal Estates, that have been seiz'd and possess'd upon account of this War; as also to their Rights, Actions and Successions, that have fallen to them since the beginning of the said War, without exacting or pretending to demand the Fruits and Revenues arising from the said Estates, to the time of the publication of the present Treaty.

Article XXVIII, and XXIX.

Those two Articles, which are the 24th and 25th of the Treaty of Nimiguen, being common to all Treaties, relate only to such Benefices as have been collated to any Person during the present War; and therefore those on whom such Benefices have been conferr'd since this War, shall be confirm'd in the Possession of the same.

Article

Article XXX.

The Catholick King shall restore to the Duke of *Parma* the Fort and Island of *Ponza*, which he has taken from the said Prince during this present War.

Article XXXI.

And whereas by the present Treaty, a good, firm and inviolable Peace is establish'd between his most Christian Majesty, and the Catholick King, and the Lords States General of the *United Netherlands*, both by Sea and Land, through all their Kingdoms, Countries, Territories, Provinces and Dominions, and that all Acts of Hostility are to cease for the future, it is stipulated by the present Treaty, that all Prizes that shall be made on either side in the *Baltick Sea*, or the *Northern Ocean*, from *Newfoundland* to the *Channel*, from and after the space of four Weeks after the Publication of this Peace; or from the *Channel* to the *Cape of S. Vincent* six Weeks after the same; from the said *Cape* into the *Mediterranean* and to the *Line*, ten Weeks after the same; and beyond the *Line*, in all parts of the World, eight Months after the Publication of the said Peace, the said Prizes, taken after the prefix'd Times, shall be allow'd void, and return'd to the true Owners on either side, with full Satisfaction for the Damages and Losses sustain'd thereby.

Article XXXII.

If any Places, Countries, or Colonies have been taken by the Arms of the most Christian King, up-
on

on the Coasts of *Africa*, or in the *East* or *West Indies*: or if the States General have taken any Places, Countries, or Colonies belonging to his most Christian Majesty, all such Conquests shall be restor'd on both sides in the same Condition they were in, before they were taken.

Article XXXIII.

All Prisoners of War taken by the Forces of the Emperor and of his Allies, and by those of his most Christian Majesty, and are still detain'd, shall be releas'd without any Ransom, after the Ratifications are exchange'd.

Article XXXIV.

And whereas their Majesties, and the Lords States General, do acknowledge the Good Offices and Care, which the most Serene King of *Sweden* has us'd to procure the Peace and Publick Tranquility, it is on both sides agreed, that his *Swedish* Majesty, his Kingdoms and States, be especially and by name comprehended in the present Treaty, in the best manner and form that the same may be done.

Article XXXV.

All such as shall be nam'd by common Consent of both Parties, before or within six Months after the Ratifications of the Treaty are exchange'd, shall be comprehended in this present Treaty.

Article XXXVI.

Their said Majesties and the Lords States General do agree, that his *Swedish* Majesty as Mediator, and all other Kings, Princes and Republicks may give

give their Guarantee to their said Majesties, and the said Lords States General, for the Exemption of all and every particular Article contain'd in this present Treaty.

Answer to Article XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV,
and XXXVI.

It will be easie to agree to what is contain'd in these Articles, when once the Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and France are adjusted. But for the preventing all farther Conteſts; and all occasions of moleſting the Subjects on either ſide, 'tis not only requiſite to put a ſtop to the Contributions rais'd upon the Subjects on both ſides from the day of ſigning the Peace; but 'tis likewiſe neceſſary abſolutely and entirely to diſannul all Pretenſions upon the account of Contributions, which remain ſtill unpaid, all Hoſtages given or taken upon that account being immediately reſtor'd gratis, in the ſame manner as the Priſoners on either ſide are to be reſtor'd without Ransom.

Article XXXVII.

There is Liberty left and reſerv'd to add any other Articles, in Caſe of any Omiſſion, whether they relate to any General Affairs, or to any Particular Pretenſions to be adjusted in this General Peace.

Deliver'd to his Excellency the Mediator Ju-
ly 20. 1697. Signed,

D. Harlay Bouneuil. Verjus de Crecy. De Caillieres.
(Place for the Seal.) (Place for the Seal.) (Place for the Seal.)

Concordare Vidi.

N. Lillienroot.

Answer to the last Article.

In the Instrument of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and France, 'tis requisite likewise to insert in their proper place the following Articles.

Francis Lewis Prince Palatine, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and Bishop of Wormes, shall be fully restor'd to the Commendams, Places, Subjects, and Revenues, which have been taken from him by France, and which have anciently been possess'd by the said Order, or by the said Bishop of Wormes and other Churches, with all their Rights and Priviledges; without infringing the other Rights, which shall be the same to him as to the other States of the Empire; nor shall he or his Successors be any ways molested in the Use and Exercise of the said Rights and Revenues; much less shall any thing that has been done, attempted, or hitherto said to the contrary, upon any account whatsoever, turn to his prejudice. As for what concerns the Satisfaction for Damages sustain'd, such things shall be perform'd as are contain'd in a particular Article.

The House of Wirtemberg, and expressly Duke George of the Branch of Montbeliard, shall be absolutely restor'd in behalf of himself and his Successors, with all his Rights, to all and every his Demeans situated in Alsace or elsewhere, and to the State, Rights and Prerogatives, and especially to his immediate Dependence on the Sacred Roman Empire, which he formerly enjoy'd, and which the other Princes of the Empire do or ought to enjoy, for ever annulling the paying or acknowledging any Homage to the Crown of France, which was made for a time in the year 1681. And the said Princes shall henceforward freely enjoy all the Revenues belonging to them, whether Secular or Ecclesiastical, which they were in possession of before the Troubles, or which they ought to have

have enjoy'd by virtue of the Peace of Westphalia : together with the Fiefs which have been granted in their behalf since the time of their being detain'd by France, and which they have not surrender'd to others, such as are the Fiefs, which the Counts of Rappolstein, and which the Lords of Rathsamhausen have recogniz'd in the County of Harburgh, and others such like. In like manner they shall be restor'd to the full and entire Possession, as well of their Fiefs in Burgundy, Granges, Clereval, Passerant, Hericourt, Blamont, Chatelet and Clermont, as of their Territories, with all the Rights and Revenues which they formerly possessed, annulling and absolutely rejecting all that may be done or pretended upon any account whatsoever to the contrary. As to Duke Everhard Lewis, for the Losses he has suffer'd, as well during the present War, as before the Declaration thereof, contrary to particular Treaties, such Satisfaction shall be made him, as is express'd in a Separate Article.

After these particular Restitutions 'tis requisite to add farther in general :

By the Restitution or Surrendring of Places, Persons, Things, or Rights, made by France pursuant to this Treaty of Peace, 'tis not to be understood that any new Right or Priviledge is acquir'd against others ; But to the Empire in general, and to each State in particular, and to all others, except France, are reserv'd all Rights, Pretensions, Actions and Exceptions, which belong'd to them on both sides, before their Destitution, and which are not expressly limited, or entirely null'd by the present Treaty; the which shall remain in their full force after Restitution made, which therefore ought not to be delay'd ; and which are to be propos'd, examin'd, and decided in their proper place.

'Tis requisite likewise to insert the following Article upon the Subject of the Fiefs of the Empire which are situated in Italy.

It shall not be lawful for France, either voluntarily, or by the solicitation of others, either directly or indirectly, to innovate any thing in the Fiefs of the Empire, and other Rights of which it is in possession in Italy; or to invert the Order of Succession in them, or to assist any others who design to make any Innovation or Interruption therein: But all the Rights which at present belong, or have, before they were seiz'd, belong'd to the Emperor or Empire in general, or to all the Feudatories and Vassals, both present and to come, who may succeed according to the Imperial Grants, in such places as are either restor'd, or to be restor'd by France, as also in such as France have not taken, shall be left in their entire Force, and never be disturb'd or molested by France.

To conclude, the Emperor and Empire reserve to themselves the same Privilege, as France has reserv'd in the last Clause, provided always that a proper Answer may be given to all other Propositions that may be offer'd by the French Ambassadors.

Deliver'd to his Excellency the Mediator, Aug. 5.

1697.

Sign'd,

A.D.C. de Caunitz. Henry C. de Straatman. J.F.L. B. de Seilern.
(Place for the Seal.) (Place for the Seal.) (Place for the Seal.)

The Declaration of the Ambassadors of his most Christian Majesty which was rejected by the Imperial Ambassade.

THE many Demonstrations which his Majesty has given of the Sincerity of his Intentions for the General Peace of Europe, and the advantageous Conditions which he has been pleas'd to deposite in the Hands of the Ambassador Extraordinary of Sweden the Tenth of February last, since he ought to have look'd upon as more than sufficient for the concluding the Treaty several Months ago; but

but since at present he perceives that notwithstanding the utmost Diligence which his Ambassadors Extraordinary have us'd in the Conferences of Peace, for the finishing and compleating so great a Work, the Time so precious for the Welfare of *Christendom* is run out with so little Success, that the Campaign is very far advanc'd, and the Events of War are capable of bringing a new Scene on the Face of Publick Affairs; his Majesty being still mov'd with the same desire of procuring a speedy Repose and Quiet to *Europe*, does farther declare by his Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Ambassador Mediator of *Sweden*, that he is ready to sign the Peace without any delay, upon the same Conditions which have already been communicated to him. But whereas it is not reasonable that the Conclusion of the Peace being still suspended by the delay of his Enemies, he should be ty'd up, whilst they think themselves free to accept or refuse the Conditions thereof, and even to demand new and unallowable ones; his Majesty therefore declares by his Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Ambassador Mediator of *Sweden*, that he is willing to continue under the same Obligation which he has taken upon him, till the end of *August* next, but that if within that time his Enemies do not conclude the Peace, he will be freed from Engagement, and at liberty to treat anew, after so much Expence and Bloodshed, upon such other Articles as he shall judge suitable to the posture of his Affairs, and to the Welfare of *Christendom*.

The Memorial of the Ambassadors of the most Christian King for the General Peace, deliver'd to the Ambassador Mediator Septemb. 1. 1697. at the Palace of Ryswick.

THE happy Successes with which it has pleas'd God to bless the Undertakings of the King in this Campaign, might give his Majesty a very just occasion of reducing within a narrow compass the Overtures which he has made for the Peace, the Term which he fix'd for the accepting of his Propositions being expir'd, leaves him at his full Liberty, so that he might very well propose new Articles, but the same desire which he always had of putting an end to the Miseries of Christendom, is still the only Rule which he proposes to himself, and his Majesty is pleas'd to make no farther use of the Advantages he has had, than for the more speedy re-establishment of the Quiet of *Europe*.

'Tis with this design that the King declares, that tho' his Majesty was free from his Engagements at the end of *August*, tho' he is very sensible what Benefit he could reap from the Conquest of *Barcelona*, and from other Events of the War, yet the sole Interest which influences and weighs most with him, is the universal Welfare of *Europe*; that for the promoting thereof by a speedy Peace, his Majesty makes use of that Liberty which he has at present only to alter such of the Articles which he has propos'd, as seem to retard the Publick Tranquility.

Upon this account his Majesty forbears offering to the Emperor the choice of taking *Strasburgh*, or the Equivalent propos'd for that City: he is resolv'd to keep it, and no farther mention shall be made of an Alternative Equivalent: at the same time he promises that this Alteration, which he thought requisite

site to determine the Emperor, shall make no change in the other Conditions which he formerly offer'd for the keeping of *Strasburgh*; and consequently that Town and the Citadel in the condition they now are, shall be for ever annex'd to his Crown, with the Dependencies of *Strasburgh* on this side the *Rhine*, such as are on the other side of that River shall be restor'd to their proper Owners, with the same Rights and the same Prerogatives which they formerly enjoy'd: That the Fort of *Keil* shall be restor'd to the Emperor and Empire, in the same Condition as it is at present: That the Forts of the City, of the Islands in the *Rhine*, shall be raz'd: That the Cities of *Friburgh*, *Brisack*, and *Philipsburgh* shall be restor'd by his Majesty to the Emperor, upon the same Conditions set down in the Project deliver'd in by his Majesty's Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Ambassador Mediator of *Sweden*: That those Articles which specify the Restitution of *Lorrain* in the same Condition as Duke *Charles* possessed it in the year 1670. with the Clauses therein explain'd, and which his Majesty has thought necessary for the maintenance of the Peace, shall be punctually put in Execution: That lastly, for rendring the Peace solid, and to assure the Empire, that his Majesty's only desire is to preserve it, he promises to demolish and abandon the Fortresses which he possesses on the other side the *Rhine*, to pull down the Bridges made by his Orders upon the River, reserving only part of the Bridge of *Fort Lewis* on the *Rhine*, which leads from *Alsace* to the Fort: That he on the other hand demands that the Bridge of *Philipsburgh* be broken down, the Fort rais'd at the end of that Bridge on the side of *France* demolish'd; and that the *Rhine* being for the future the just Barrier between the Territories of both, the Avenues

nues of his Kingdom shall be shut up, at the same time, that his Majesty makes it appear that he is not willing to reserve any Passage whereby to carry the War into *Germany*.

Lastly, His Majesty adds to those considerable Overtures which he makes for the keeping of *Strasbourg*, the Restitution of *Barcelona*, which his Majesty promises to restore to the King of *Spain* assoon as he has the Consent of the Emperor and Empire for the Surrender of *Strasbourg*: and this is all the use which his Majesty pretends to make of the Conquest of one of the most considerable Towns in the *Spanish* Monarchy.

His Majesty proposes no Alterations in the Articles by which he offer'd to Treat with the Catholick King, and is perswaded that this Prince being sensible of the Moderation which he shews towards him, will not insist upon the Demand of a few Villages in the Seigniorly of *Aeth*, requisite for the more easie Commerce of the Inhabitants of *Tournay*, and for the Communication of that City with the Town of *Condé*; and that his Majesty pretends to reserve to himself all the Advantages he can reap from the taking of *Aeth*.

But whereas it is not reasonable that his Majesty shall be always oblig'd to Sacrifice such considerable Advantages to the good of the Peace, he declares that if his Enemies defer taking advantage of those new Expedients which he is pleas'd to offer for the Conclusion of the Treaties, & shall exceed the term which he hereby gives them of the 20th of *September* to accept of his Proposals, he will then be at liberty to propose new Conditions; and the Miseries of the War are to be charg'd only on those who refuse to concur with his Majesty to the putting an end to them.

Deliver'd to his Excellency the Mediator *Sept. 1. 1697.*

THE CONTENTS

The Affairs and Negotiations of the Peace of Savoy.

M Arshul Catinat's Letter to the Marquis of S. Thomas, June 29. 1696.	1
<i>The Marquis of S. Thomas's Answer, July 3. 1696.</i>	3
<i>His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's Letter to the Pope, concerning the Proposals of France for Peace and Neutrality in Italy.</i>	4
<i>The Duke of Savoy's Letter to his Imperial Majesty on the same Subject.</i>	6
<i>His Letter to their High and Mightinesses the States General, upon the same.</i>	8
<i>His Letter to his Highness the Elector of Bavaria.</i>	9
<i>His Electoral Highness the Duke of Bavaria's Answer to the Duke of Savoy.</i>	10
<i>His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy's Letter to his Serene High- ness the Elector of Brandenburg.</i>	12
<i>His Electoral Highness of Brandenburg's Answer.</i>	14
<i>The Duke of Savoy's Letter to his Majesty the King of Spain.</i>	15
<i>The Conditions of the Treaty between his most Christian Majesty and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy.</i>	16
<i>The Articles of Peace and Neutrality for Italy between his most Christian Majesty and his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy: Concluded on and signed at Turin, Aug. 29. 1696. and deli- ver'd at the Hague to the High Allies Aug. 15. 1697.</i>	17
<i>The Proclamation of Peace publish'd at Paris, Sept. 10. 1696. and also at Turin, and at the Head of the Army the same day.</i>	30
<i>The Letter of the most Christian King to the Archbishop of Paris, to cause Te Deum to be sung for the Peace with Savoy.</i>	31
	The

II.

That all Enmities, Hostilities, Discords and Wars, between the said King of *Great Britain* and the most Christian King, and Their Subjects, Cease and be Abolished, so that on both sides They Forbear and Abstain hereafter from all Plundring, Depredation, Harm-doing, Injuries, and Infestation whatsoever, as well by Land as by Sea, and on Fresh Waters, every where; and especially throughout all the Kingdoms, Territories, Dominions, and Places, belonging to each other, of what Condition soever they be.

III.

That all Offences, Injuries, Damages, which the said King of *Great Britain* and His Subjects, or the said most Christian King and His Subjects have suffered from each other during this War, shall be forgotten, so that neither on Account of them, or for any other Cause or Pretence, neither Party, or the Subjects of either, shall hereafter do, cause or suffer to be done any Hostility, Enmity, Molestation, or Hindrance to the other, by himself or others, Secretly or Openly, Directly or Indirectly, by Colour of Right, or Way of Fact.

IV.

And since the most Christian King was never more desirous of any thing, than that the Peace be Firm and Inviolable, the said King Promises and Agrees for Himself and His Successors, That he will on no Account whatsoever disturb the said King of *Great Britain* in the free Possession of the Kingdoms, Countries, Lands or Dominions which
He

(III)

Ships, Merchandises, and other Moveable Goods, which shall be taken by either side, after the Signing and Publication of the present Treaty, within the space of Twelve Days in the *British* and *North* Seas, as far as the Cape St. Vincent; Within the space of Ten Weeks beyond the said Cape, and on this side of the *Equinoctial Line* or *Equator*, as well in the Ocean and *Mediterranean Sea* as elsewhere; Lastly, Within the space of Six Months beyond the said Line throughout the whole World, shall belong and remain unto the Possessors, without any Exception or further Distinction of Time or Place, or any Consideration to be had of Restitution or Compensation.

XI.

But if it happens through Inadvertency or Imprudence, or any other Cause whatever, that any Subject of either of the said Two Kings, shall do or commit any thing by Land or Sea, or on Fresh Water, any where, contrary to the present Treaty, or that any Particular Article thereof is not Fulfilled; This Peace and good Correspondence between the said Two Kings shall not on that Account be Interrupted or Infringed, but shall remain in its former Force, Strength and Vigour, and the said Subject only shall Answer for his own Fact, and undergo the Punishment to be Inflicted, according to the Custom and Law of Nations.

XII.

But if (which God forbid) the Differences now Composed between the said Kings should at any time be renewed, and break out into open

War, the Ships, Merchandises and all kind of Moveable Goods of either Party, which shall be found to be and remain in the Ports and Dominions of the Adverse Party, shall not be Confiscated or brought under any Inconveniency, but the whole space of Six Months shall be Allowed to the Subjects of both the said Kings, that they may carry away and transport the foresaid Goods, and any thing else that is theirs, whither they shall think fit, without any Molestation.

XIII.

For what concerns the Principality of *Orange*, and other Lands and Dominions belonging to the said King of *Great Britain* ; The separate Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, Concluded between the most Christian King and the States General of the United Provinces the Tenth day of *August*, 1678. shall, according to its Form and Tenor, have full Effect, and all things that have been Innovated and Altered, shall be Restored as they were before. All Decrees, Edicts, and other Acts, of what kind soever they be, without exception, which are in any manner contrary to the said Treaty, or were made after the conclusion thereof, shall be held to be null and void, without any revival or consequence for the future : And all things shall be restored to the said King in the same state, and in the same manner, as he held and enjoyed them before he was dispossessed thereof in the time of the War, which was ended by the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or which he ought to have held and enjoyed according to the said Treaty. And that an end may be put to all Trouble, Differences, Process

Processes and Questions, which may arise concerning the same, Both the said Kings will name Commissioners, who with full and summary Power, may compose and settle all these matters. And forasmuch as by the Authority of the most Christian King, the King of *Great Britain* was hindred from enjoying the Revenues, Rights and Profits, as well of His Principality of *Orange* as of other His Dominions, which after the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, until the Declaration of the present War, were under the Power of the said most Christian King, The said most Christian King will Restore, and cause to be Restored in reality, with Effect, and with the Interest due, all those Revenues, Rights and Profits, according to the Declarations and Verifications that shall be made before the said Commissioners.

XIV.

The Treaty of Peace Concluded between the most Christian King, and the late Elector of *Brandenburgh* at *St. Germain* in *Laye* the 29 June, 1679. shall be Restored in all its Articles, and remain in its former Vigour between His Sacred most Christian Majesty and His Electoral Highness of *Brandenburgh*.

XV.

Whereas 'twill greatly conduce to the Publick Tranquility that the Treaty be Observed, which was Concluded between His Sacred most Christian Majesty and His Royal Highness of *Saxony*, on the Ninth of *August*, 1698. 'tis Agreed that the said Treaty shall be confirmed by this Article.

XVI. Under

XVI.

Under this present Treaty of Peace shall be comprehended those who shall be named by either Party, with common Consent, before the Exchange of Ratifications, or within Six Months after. But in the mean time, the most Serene and Mighty Prince *William* King of *Great Britain*, and the most Serene and Mighty Prince *Lewis* the most Christian King, gratefully acknowledging the sincere Offices and Indefatigable Endeavours, which have been employed by the most Serene and Mighty Prince *Charles* King of *Sueden*, by the Interposition of His Mediation, in bringing this Happy Work of the Peace, with the Divine Assistance, to the desired Conclusion ; And to shew the like Affection to him, 'tis by consent of all Parties Stipulated and Agreed, That His said Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sueden*, shall with all His Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces and Rights be included in this Treaty, and comprehended in the best manner, in the present Pacification.

XVII.

Lastly, The Solemn Ratifications of this present Agreement and Alliance made in due Form, shall be delivered on both sides, and mutually and duly Exchanged at the Royal Palace of *Ryswicke*, in the Province of *Holland*, within the space of Three Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Subscription, or sooner if it can be.

In

In Testimony of all and every the things before mentioned, and for their greater Force, and to give them all the Vigour and full Authority they ought to have, the Under-written Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, together with the most Illustrious and Excellent the Extraordinary Ambassador Mediator, have Signed and Sealed the present Instrument of Peace. *Done, &c.*

*Signed by the English and
French Ambassadors, and
by the Mediator.*

Separate

Separate Article.

Besides all that is Concluded and Stipulated by the Treaty of Peace Signed this present Day, the 20th of *September*, It is moreover agreed by the present Separate Article, which shall have the same Force and Effect, as if it was inserted word for word in the said Treaty, That the most Christian King shall Covenant and Agree, and by the present Article he does Covenant and Agree, That it shall be free for the Emperor and the Empire, until the First Day of *November* next, to accept the Conditions of Peace lately proposed by the most Christian King, according to the Declaration made on the First Day of this present Month, unless in the mean time it shall be otherwise agreed between His Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and His most Christian Majesty. And in case His Imperial Majesty does not within the time prefixed accept those Conditions, or that it be not otherwise agreed between His Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and His most Christian Majesty, the said Treaty shall have its full Effect, and be duly put in Execution according to its Form and Tenor; And it shall not be lawful for the King of *Great Britain*, directly or indirectly, on any account or cause whatsoever, to act contrary to the said Treaty.

and Special, the General not derogating from the Special, or the Special from the General, to Repair to or any other Place that shall be Agreed upon to Meet at, to Perform and Celebrate the Treaty, and Negotiations of Peace; and to Confer and Negotiate the said Peace with the Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the Allies on one part, and those whom the most Christian King shall please to Depute on the other part; as likewise with all such as shall be sent to the Conference from the other Kings, Princes, Republicks or Free Towns, being always provided with a sufficient Authority to Debate and Determine amicably and entirely all the Differences and Disputes which have happened during this present War, as likewise to Conclude a firm and lasting Peace, and to Sign for Us, and in Our Name all the Conditions and Articles which shall be Agreed therein; and moreover to Draw up, and Dispatch all sorts of Acts and Instruments in such manner and number as there shall be occasion found; and further, to Give and Receive them from one anothers hands reciprocally when drawn. We Grant moreover to Our said Ambassadors a power to make Passes, and such like Securities for all Persons and Things, which shall be employed in the Service of this Treaty; as also to renew their Dates from time to time whenever they see convenient. Our Ambassadors in a word, are hereby Impowered to Sign, Grant and Exhibit, and generally to Treat of all the aforesaid Matters, as likewise to Promise, Stipulate, Agree and Do in Relation to the abovementioned Premises, whatever they shall find necessary, and in such Manner and Time as they shall think fit, and with the same Force and Virtue as
We

We could do if We Our Selves were present at the said Conferences ; We promise, moreover, on the word of a King, That We will Approve of, and be Concluded by whatever Our aforesaid Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or any Two of them, in case the others should be either Sick or Absent, shall do in Our Name. And lastly, to give the greater Force and Authority to these Presents, We have Signed them with Our Royal Hand, and caused them to be Sealed with the Great Seal of *England*.

Given at Our Palace at Kensington the Sixteenth of February, in the Year 1697. and the Ninth of Our Reign.

Signed,

William Rex.

The

The Full Powers of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of His Most Christian Majesty.

Lewis by the Grace of God King of *France*
and *Nauarre*, to all Persons to whom these
Instruments shall come, Greeting. As We desire no-
thing more earnestly than that this War, which
has so long afflicted Christendom, may conclude
in a good Peace, and since the Towns of *Delft*
and the *Hague* have been Agreed upon through
the Care and Mediation of Our Dearest and
Welbeloved Brother the King of *Sueden* for
the Conferences to that purpose, We being
mov'd with the same good Inclinations, to pre-
vent, as much as in Us lies, the Ruin of so many
Provinces, and the Effusion of so much Chri-
stian Blood, do make known, that upon entire
Confidence in the Experience, Capacity and Fide-
lity of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Council-
or in Ordinary of Our Privy Council the Sieur
le Marlay de Bonneuil, Our Trusty and Welbe-
loved the Sieur *Verjus*, Count of *Crecy*, Ba-
ron of *Coucy*, Lord of *Boulay*, the two
Churches, *Menillet* and *Places*, and of Our
Trusty and Welbelove the Sieur *de Caillieres*,
Escherbelloy and *Gigny*, and by the several Advan-
tious Proofs which We have had of their Abi-
lities, as well within the Kingdom as without,
and for several other Causes and Considerations

rations Us thereunto moving, have Constituted and Appointed and Deputed, and by these Presents Signed with Our Hand, do Constitute, Appoint and Depute the said *Seiurs de Harlay, de C* and *de Caillieres*, Our Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries for the Peace; give them full Power and Authority, and moreover Commanding them expressly to Confer with (in the City of *Delft* or elsewhere, where it shall be actually, either directly, or through Mediation of Ambassadors, Receiv'd and Accepted for that purpose) the Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries and Ministers of Our Dearest Welbeloved Brother the King of *Great Britain* and his Allies, each being provided with Power sufficient to Treat of and Determine the several Differences which have occasion'd this War. Our said Plenipotentiaries have also Power, either all Three together, or Two of them, in case of Absence, Sicknes, or any other Impediment, or One, if the other Two be not able to be Present, to Agree upon, Conclude and Sign a Firm and Lasting Peace, and generally to Negotiate, Promise and Grant whatever it shall think Necessary to Effect so good a War with the same Authority that We Ourself could Act, if We were present at the said Conferences in Person, although there had been something which was not Contain'd in these Presents, which Required a more especial Authority. Hereupon We Promise on the Faith and Word of a King, to Keep inviolably, and Confirm whatever the said *Sieurs de Harlay, Grey and de Caillieres*, or Two of them, in Case of the Absence of the other, on Account of Sicknes or any other Impediment; or of

ly, in Case of the Incapacity of the rest, shall
 ipulate, Promise or Grant in Our Name: And
 e likewise give Our Royal Word, that We
 ill Dispatch the Letters of Ratification in the
 ne Promis'd by Our said Ministers, for such is
 ur Pleasure. In Testimony whereof We have
 us'd these Presents to be Seal'd with Our
 al.

*Given at Fontainebleau the 26 of Septemb. in
 the Year of Our Lord, 1697. and of Our
 Reign the Fifty fifth,*

Lewis,

*And upon the Fold,
 By the King,
 Colbert,*

The Substance of the King of Great Britain's Ratification of the Peace.

William III. by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting, It having pleased the Divine Providence, that after a War wherewith the greater part of Christendom was not long since Afflicted, a true and sincere Peace should be Concluded by means of the Mediation of the most Serene and most Potent Prince Charles XI. late King of Sweden, and since his Death by that of the most Serene and most Potent Prince Charles XII. his Son and Successor; as likewise by the Conferences held at Our Palace at Ryswick in the Province of Holland, between Our Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, together with those of the Allies on one part, and the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the most Serene and most Potent Prince Lewis XIV. the most Christian King on the other part: The Conditions whereof are these,

That there be an Universal Peace, &c.

We, after having Seen and Examined the said Treaty, have Approved and Ratified all and every of the Articles and Clauses thereof, as

these Presents We do Approve, Ratifie and
 make them Valid against Us, Our Heirs and
 Successors, Promising and Obliging Our Selves
 on the Word of a King, to Fulfil and Ob-
 ve Sincerely and Faithfully all Matters there-
 Contained. And further, to give the greater
 edit and Force to this present Ratification,
 we have caused it to be Sealed with the Great
 al. of England.

*Given at Our Palace at Loo in the Province of
 Guelderland the Twenty fifth of September,
 in the Year of our Lord 1697. and in the Ninth
 of Our Reign.*

Signed

William Rex.

His

His Most Christian Majesties Ratification of the Peace.

L*ewis*, by the Grace of God King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas Our Trusty and Welbeloved Councillor in Ordinary, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, and Count of *Cely*; Our Trusty and Welbeloved *Lewis Verjus* Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Marquis of *Freon*, Baron of *Couway*, Lord of *Boulay*, the two *Churches*, *Fort-Isle* and *Menillet*, and Our Trusty and Welbeloved *Francis de Caillieres* Knight, Lord of *Rochechellay* and *Gigny*, Our Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, by Virtue of full Powers granted them by Us, have Concluded, Agreed on, and Signed a Peace on the 20th of September last at *Ryswick* with *Thomas* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, Baron *Herbert* and *Cardiffe*, Keeper of the Privy Seal of *England*, and Privy Councillor to Our Dearest and Welbeloved Brother the King of *Great Britain*, and moreover one of the Lords Justices in the Kings Absence, *Edward Viscount Villers* and *Dartford*, Baron of *Hoo*, Knight Marshal of *England*, and one of the Justices of *Ireland*, *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, Baron of *Averam*, and one of the Lords of the King of *Great Britains* Bed-Chamber, and lastly, *Sir Joseph Williamson* Knight, one of His *Britannick* Majesties Privy Council, and Keeper of the Records of Parliament, Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Our said Brother the King of *Great Britain* for that purpose. The Particulars whereof follow.

Here

Here were Incerted the Articles at length.

Now We being well pleased with the above-said Treaty in every Point and Article thereof, have, as well for Our Self as for Our Heirs, Successors, Kingdoms, Countreys, Lands, Lordships, and Subjects, Accepted, Approved, Ratified and Confirmed, and by these Presents do Accept, Approve, Ratifie and Confirm the same; and moreover do Promise on the Faith and Word of a King, and under the Obligation and Mortgage of all and every Our Goods present and to come, that We will Observe and Keep Inviolable the said Treaty, nor will ever Act any thing to the contrary, either Directly or Indirectly, in what manner or kind soever. In Testimony whereof We have Signed these Presents with Our Hand, and Affixed Our Royal Seal.

*Given at Fontainebleau the Third day of October,
in the Year of our Lord, 1697. and of Our Reign
the 55.*

Signed,

Lewis.

And lower,

By the King,

Colbert.

Sealed with the great Seal of Yellow Wax.

Articles



*Articles of Peace, betwixt His
Catholick Majesty and the Most
Christian King; Concluded at
the Royal Palace of Ryswick,
the 10th September, 1697.*

I*N the Name of God and the Most Holy Trinity :*
Be it known to All, both present and to
come, that during the Course of the most
Bloody War that ever afflicted *Europe* for
these many Years past, it has pleased the Divine
Providence to prepare the End of the Miseries of
Christendom, by preserving an ardent Desire for
Peace, in the Hearts of the Most-High, Most-Ex-
cellent, and Mighty Prince *Charles II.* by the
Grace of God Catholick King of *Spain*, &c. and
of the Most High, Most Excellent, and Mighty
Prince *Lewis XIV.* by the Grace of God the Most
Christian King of *France* and *Navarre*; who wish-
ing equally and concurring heartily to contribute
as far as in them lies to the Restoration of the
Tranquility of *Europe*, and having no other Aim
than to make the said Peace firm and lasting, by
the Equity of its Conditions; Their said Maje-
sties have consented and agreed in the first Place,
to own the Mediation of the Most-High, Most-
Excellent, and Mighty Prince *Charles XI.* by the
K Grace

Grace of God King of *Sueden*, *Goths* and *Vandals*; but a sudden Death having frustrated the Hopes which all *Europe* had justly entertained of the happy Effect of his Counsels, and good Offices; their said Majesties still persisting in the Resolution to put a Stop assoon as possible to the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have thought they could not do better than to acknowledge, in the same Quality, the Most-High, Most-Excellent, and Mighty Prince *Charles XII.* King of *Sueden*, his Son and Successor, who on his Part has also continued the same Endeavours to further the Peace betwixt their Catholick and Most Christian Majesties, in the Conferences held, for that purpose, in the Royal Palace at *Ryswick* in *Holland*, betwixt the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries named on both sides; to wit, by his Catholick Majesty, *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, Knight of the Order of *St. James*, one of the Members of the King's Royal and Supream Council of *Castille*; and the *Sieur Lewis Alexander de Scockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, Baron of *Gaesbeke*, one of the supream Council of State of the *Netherlands* in *Madrid*, and of that of State and Privy Council in the same Countries: And by his most Christian Majesty, the *Sieur Nicolas Augustus de Harlay* Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, Count of *Cely*, Counsellor in ordinary to his Majesty in his Council of State; the *Sieur Lewis Verjus* Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Counsellor in ordinary to his Majesty in his Council of State, Marquis of *Treon*, Baron of *Couvay*, Lord of *Bonlay*, the two Churches, *Fort-Isle*, *Memillet*, and other Places; and the *Sieur Francis Callicres* Kt. Lord of *Callicres*, of *Rochechellay* and *Gigny*; who having first implored the Divine Assistance, and communicated

to

each other their respective Full Powers (the
ies of which shall be inserted Word for Word
ne end of the present Treaty) and duly ex-
ged the same by the Intervention and Media-
of the Baron of *Lillicroot*, Ambassador Extra-
ary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the
; of *Sueden*, who has discharged the Function
Mediator with all the necessary Prudence,
icity and Equity; they have agreed, to the
y of God and the Good of *Christendom*, upon
ollowing Conditions.

I.

is agreed, That for the future there be a
good, firm and lasting Peace, and a perpetual
ederacy, Alliance and Friendship, between
Catholick and most Christian Kings, their
dren born or that shall be born, their King-
s, States, Lands and Subjects; that they shall
one another like good Brothers; and that the
as far as in him lies, shall promote the In-
t, Honour and Reputation of the other,
ully and sincerely avoiding whatever may
: any Damage to each other.

II.

hat upon Account of this Peace and good
on, all Hostilities shall cease betwixt the said
ls Kings, their Subjects and Vassals, as well
ea and on fresh Waters, as by Land, and ge-
lly in all Places where War is made by their
sties Arms, both betwixt their Armies and
arisons of their Places: And if contrary to
Article, any Place or Places should be taken,
r by Attack, Surprize, or Intelligence, Pri-
rs made, or any other Hostilities committed,

through Inadvertency or otherwise, Reparation shall be made on both Sides with Honesty, by restoring without any Diminution what shall have been taken, and setting Prisoners at liberty without Ransom, or Payment of Expences.

III.

All Enmities and Causes of Misunderstanding shall be extinguished and abolished for ever. There shall be on both Sides a perpetual Oblivion of the Injuries done, or Damages suffered, during this War, or on Account of the same, so that no Person shall hereafter be called to Account, or be obliged to make any Restitution, upon any Pretence whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by way of Justice or otherwise; and their said Majesties, their Subjects, Servants or Adherents, shall never shew a Relentment, or demand any Reparation for the same.

IV.

The Towns and Places of *Cirame, Roses and Belzer*, shall be restored, and left in the Possession, Dominion and Sovereignty of his Catholick Majesty, in the same Condition they were in when taken, with the Artillery that was found in them at the same time; and, in general, all other Towns, Places; Forts and Chastelenies whatsoever, that have been possessed during this War by the Arms of his most Christian Majesty, and since the Treaty of *Nimegues*, in the Principality of *Catalonia*, or elsewhere in *Spain*, their Appurtenances and Dependencies, shall be restored in the Condition they are now in, without any Reservation, Diminution or Deterioration whatsoever. Likewise shall be restored to the Power, Dominion and Sovereignty of his Catholick Majesty, the City of *Barcelona*, the Fort and Fortifications be-

belonging to it, with all the Artillery, in the Condition wherein they were found on the Day the same was taken, with all its Appurtenances and Dependencies.

V.

The Town and Fortrefs of *Luxemburg*, in the Condition it is now in, without demolishing, altering, diminishing, weakening, or deteriorating any of its Works, Forts and Fortifications, with the Artillery that was found in it when taken: Together with the Province and Dutchy of *Luxemburg*, and County of *Chiny*, in all their Consistencies, and all the Appurtenances and Dependencies belonging to them, shall be faithfully resigned and restored to the Power, Sovereignty, Dominion, and Possession of the Catholick King, to be by the said Lord the Catholick King enjoyed, as he has done, or may have done at the time of, and before the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, without any with-holding or reservation, except what has been yielded to his most Christian Majesty by the preceding Treaties of Peace.

VI.

The Fortrefs of *Charleroy* shall likewise be restored to the Power, and under the Sovereignty of His Catholick Majesty, with its Dependencies in the Condition it is in at present, without Breaking, Demolishing, Weakening or Deteriorating any thing in it, together with the Artillery therein found when taken.

VII.

There shall also be restored to the Sovereignty, Dominion and Possession of His Catholick Majesty, the City of *Mons*, Capital of the Province of *Hainault*, with its Works and Fortifications in

the same Condition they are in at present, without Breaking; Demolishing, Weakening or Deteriorating any thing in them; together with the Artillery found in it when taken; and the Precincts, Provostship, Appurtenances and Dependencies to the said City belonging, in all its Consistency, and in the same manner as the Catholick King enjoyed it, or may have enjoyed it at the time of, and before the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*; As well as the City of *Ath*, in the Condition it was in when last taken, without Breaking, Demolishing, Weakening or Deteriorating any thing in its Fortifications, with the Artillery therein found on the same Day; together with the Precincts, Chastelenies, Appurtenances and Dependencies of the said City, as they were yielded by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; except the places next following, viz the Burrough of *Anthoin*, *Vaux*, *Guavrian*, *Ramecroix*, *Berhome*, *Constantin*, the Fief of *Paradise*; these last being inclosed in the *Tournaisis*, and the said Fief of *Paradise*, as far as it depends upon the Village of *Kain*, *Havines*, *Miles*, *Mourcourt*, *Kain*, the Mount of *St. Audebert*, called the Trinity, *Fontenoy*, *Maubray*, *Hernieurs*, *Calnelle*, and *Viers*, with their Parishes, Appurtenances and Dependencies without any reservation, which shall remain in the Possession and Sovereignty of his most Christian Majesty, the Province of *Hainault*, still remaining in the Sovereignty of His Catholick Majesty, except what has been yielded to his most Christian Majesty, by the preceding Treaties.

VIII.

The Town of *Courtray* shall be restored to the Power, Dominion, Sovereignty and Possession of His

His Catholick Majesty, in its present Condition, with the Artillery that was found in it when last taken ; together with the Chastellenie of the said City, its Appurtenances and Dependencies according to the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

IX.

The said Lord the most Christian King, shall likewise cause to be restored to His Catholick Majesty all the Towns, Places, Forts, Castles and Posts, which his Armies have or may have possessed themselves of, until or since the Day of the Conclusion of the present Peace, where and in what part of the World soever the same be Situated ; as in like manner the said Catholick Majesty shall restore to his most Christian Majesty all the Places, Forts, Castles and Posts, wheresoever Situated, which his Armies may have taken during this War, till the Day of the Publication of this Peace.

X.

All the Places, Cities, Towns, Burroughs and Villages, which the most Christian King has taken or re-united since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in the Provinces of *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Hainault*, and other Provinces of the Low-Countries, according to the List of the said Re-unions, delivered in by His Catholick Majesty, at the proceedings of this Negotiation, (the Copy of which List is annexed to the present Treaty) shall remain in the possession of His Catholick Majesty absolutely and for ever, except the Places, Towns, Burroughs and Villages, contained in the List of Exception, which has likewise been Exhibited from his most Christian Majesty, and are by him claimed, upon account of the Dependencies of the Towns of *Charlemont*, *Maubenge*, and others yielded to his most Christian Majesty

by the Treaties of *Aix la Chapelle*, and *Nimeguen*, concerning which 82 Places before-mentioned, (the List of which are likewise annexed to the present Treaty) it is agreed, that immediately after the Signing of the present Treaty, Commissioners shall be named on both sides, as well to regulate in the possession of which of the two Kings the said 82 Towns, Places, Burroughs or Villages, or any of them, shall remain, and belong to; as to agree upon the Exchanges to be made for Places inclosed in the Dominions of one another; and in case the said Commissioners shall not agree, that then their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, shall leave and refer the final Decision about them to the Judgment of their Lordships the States-General of the *United Provinces*, whom the said Lords Kings have reciprocally chosen for Arbitrators, without lessening however the Power of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the said Lords the Catholick and most Christian Kings, to adjust those Matters amicably, even before the Ratification of the present Treaty, if possible; by which means all Difficulties and Controversies both concerning the said Re-unions, and Limits and Dependencies thereof shall be intirely removed and determined on both sides: And upon that account, an end shall be put to all Prosecutions, Sentences, Separations, Incorporations, Commissions, Decrees, Confiscations, Re-unions, Declarations, Regulations, Edicts, and generally all Acts whatsoever made in the name, and by order of the most Christian King, by reason of the said Re-unions, either by the Parliaments or Chamber settled at *Mets*, or by any other Court of Judicature, Intendants, Commissions, or Delegations against
His

His Catholick Majesty and his Subjects, and shall be revok'd and annull'd for ever, as if they had never been. Furthermore the Generality and Royalties of the said Provinces shall remain to his Catholick Majesty, except all the Cities, Towns and Places, yielded to his most Christian Majesty, by preceding Treaties, with their Appurtenances and Dependencies.

XI.

All the Towns, Cities, Places, Burroughs and Villages, with their Appurtenances and Dependencies, yielded and resigned by his most Christian Majesty in the foregoing Articles, without any Reservation or Restriction, shall return to the Possession of his Catholick Majesty, to be by him enjoyed with all the Prerogatives, Advantages, Profits and Revenues to them belonging, with the same Extent of Right, Property, Dominion and Sovereignty, wherewith he enjoyed them before this late War, at the time of, and before the Treaties of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nimeguen*, and so as he may or ought to have enjoyed them.

XII.

The Restitution of the said Places shall be made by the said Lord the most Christian King in Reality and Honesty, without Delay or Difficulty upon any Cause or Account whatsoever, to him or them that shall be appointed for that purpose by the said Lord the Catholick King, immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty, without demolishing, weakening, diminishing or in-damaging any thing, any manner of way, in the said Towns, and without any Pretensions or Demands for the Charges of the Fortifications, Publick Edifices and Buildings made in the said Places, or for the Payment of what may remain due to the

- the Soldiers and Men of War, who shall be in them at the time of the said Restitution.

XIII.

The most Christian King shall cause to be taken and drawn out of the said Places which he restores to the Catholick King, all the Artillery which his said Majesty has caused to be carried into the said Towns since they have been taken ; also all the Powder , Bullets , Arms , Provisions and other Ammunition that shall be found in them , when restored to the said Catholick Majesty ; and those whom the most Christian King shall appoint for that purpose, shall be permitted the use of Wag-gons and Boats of the Country, for the space of two Months ; and shall have a free Passage, as well by Land as by Water, to convey the said Ammunition into the nearest Place belonging to his most Christian Majesty. The Governors, Commanders, Officers and Magistrates of the Places and Countries so restored, shall procure all the Conveniencies that lies in their Power, for the Carriage and Conveyance of the said Artillery and Ammunition : As also it shall be lawful for the Officers , Soldiers and Men of War that shall go out of the said Places, to draw out of them, and carry away all moveable Goods to them belonging ; but they shall not be suffered to exact any thing from the Inhabitants of the said Places and flat Country, or to indamage the Houses, or take away any thing belonging to the Inhabitants.

XIV. ●

All Prisoners, of what Nature & Condition soever they may be, shall be set at Liberty on both Sides, and without Ransom, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications ; always provided, that their Expences and other lawful Debts, shall be answered

answered and paid. And if any Persons shall have been sent to the Gallies of their said Majesties, on the Occasion and through the Misfortune of the said Wars only, they shall be speedily released and set at Liberty, without any Delay or Hindrance, upon any Cause or Account whatsoever, and without demanding or exacting any thing for their Ransom or Expences.

XV.

By Means and Virtue of this Peace and strict Friendship, all the Subjects of both Kings, observing the Laws, Statutes and Customs of the Land, shall be permitted to go, to come, and return; to Continue, Trade, Treat and Negotiate together, throughout their respective Countries, either as Traders, or as they shall think fit, as well by Land as by Sea and on fresh Waters; and those Subjects, thus Trading or Corresponding, shall be protected and defended in the respective Countries of the said Kings, as if they were their own Subjects, provided they pay the lawful Duties, according to the Custom of each Place, or such other Impositions that may hereafter be laid by the said Kings or their Successors.

XVI.

All Papers, Letters and Instructions, concerning the Countries, Lands and Lordships, that shall be yielded and restored to the said Lords Kings by this present Treaty, shall be exhibited and delivered with Honesty on both sides, within the space of three Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, in what Places soever the said Papers and Instructions may be found; and even those that may have been taken away out of the Cittadel of *Ghent*, and the Chamber of Accounts at *Lisle*.

XVII.

XVII.

The Contributions laid or demanded on both Sides, Reprisals, Exactions of Forage, Corn, Wood, Cattel, Utensils, and all other sorts of Impositions upon the Countries of the said respective Sovereigns, shall cease immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty; and no Arrears, or Parts thereof, that may be due, shall be reciprocally exacted on either Side, upon any Title or Pretence whatsoever.

XVIII.

All Subjects, on both Sides, either Ecclesiastical or Secular, Corporations, Communities, Universities and Colleges, shall be restored as well to the Possession of the Honours, Dignities and Benefices which they enjoyed before the War, as to the free Enjoyment of all and every of their Rights, Estates, Moveables, Rents of Redemption whose Capital is still in being, and Annuities for Life, seized and possessed since the said time, as well upon Account of the present War, as for having followed the adverse Party, together with their Rights, Actions and Successions to them fallen, ever since the beginning of the War, but without claiming or demanding the Fruits and Revenues received and expired during this War, from the first seizing of the said Estates, Rents and Benefices, to the Day of the Publication of the present Treaty.

XIX.

Neither shall it be lawful to demand or claim any Debts, Effects or Moveables, that shall have been confiscated before the Day aforesaid; and the Creditors of such Debts and Trustees of the said Goods, their Heirs or Assigns, shall never prosecute or demand the Recovery of the same; which

which Restorations, in Form aforesaid, shall extend to those that have follow'd the adverse Party, so that by Means of the present Treaty they shall be received and admitted into the gracious Favour of their Prince and Sovereign, and restored to the Possession of their Goods, such as shall be found in being at the Conclusion and Signing of the present Treaty.

XX.

The said Restoration of the Subjects on both Sides shall be put in Execution, according to the Tenor and Contents of the 21st and 22d Articles of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, notwithstanding all Gifts, Concessions, Declarations, Confiscations, Commissions, preparatory and final Sentences, given and obtained by Default in the absences of, and without hearing of the Parties; which Sentences and Judgments shall become void and of no effect, as if they never had been given and pronounced, with full and intire Power to the said Parties to return to the Countries from which they had formerly withdrawn, to enjoy in Person their Estates and Moveables, Rents and Revenues; or to settle their Habitations out of the said Countries, in what Place soever they shall think convenient, which is left to their free Choice and Election, so that no Constraint shall be laid upon them on that Account; and in case they had rather to live elsewhere, it shall be lawful for them to appoint and depute such trusty Persons as they shall think fit, for the management and enjoyment of their Estates, Rents and Revenues; tho' not for Beneficés where Residence is required, which therefore ought to be personally administered and served.

XXI.

The Twenty fifth and Twenty sixth Articles of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, concerning Benefices, shall be put in Execution ; and pursuant to them, those that have had Benefices conferred upon them by either of the two Kings, who, when the said Collation was made, possessed the Towns or Countries wherein the said Benefices are situated, shall be maintained and continued in the Possession and Enjoyment of the said Benefices.

XXII.

- The Subjects, on both Sides, shall be permitted, and have full Power and Liberty to Sell, Exchange, Alienate, or otherwise dispose, either by Deed of Conveyance, or by Last Will, of their Goods and Effects, moveable and unmoveable, which they have or shall have situated in the Dominions of the other Sovereign ; and it shall be lawful for every one to purchase them, without any other Grant, Permission or Act whatsoever, for such a Sale or Purchase, than this present Treaty.

XXIII.

Whereas there are Rents assigned upon the generality of some Provinces, part of which are possessed by his Catholick, and the other by his most Christian Majesty, it is covenanted and agreed, That every one shall pay his *Quota* ; and Commissioners shall be named to regulate the Portion which each of the said Lords Kings shall pay.

XXIV.

All Rents lawfully settled upon, or due from the Demesns of the Lands yielded by former Treaties, and the Payment of which shall be made

made appear in the Accompts brought in before the Chambers of Accompts, by the Receivers of their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, before the said Concessions, shall be paid by their said Majesties, to the Creditors of the said Rents, under what Dominion soever they may be, either *Spanish, French*, or of any other Nation without distinction.

XXV.

And as by the present Treaty, a good and firm Peace is made as well by Sea as by Land, between the said Lords Kings, in all their Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Provinces and Lordships; and that, upon account of the same, all Hostilities are to cease for the future; it is stipulated, That if any Ships or Merchandises shall be taken on either side in the *Baltick* or *North* Seas, from *Terneuze*, in *Norway*, to the end of the Channel, within the space of four Weeks; from the end of the said Channel, as far as Cape St. *Vincent*, within the space of six Weeks; and beyond that in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and as far as the *Equinoctial* Line within the space of ten Weeks; Lastly, beyond the said Line throughout the whole World within the space of eight Months, to be reckoned from the Publication of the present Treaty, the said Prizes that shall be taken on either side, after the prefixed Time shall be restored, with a recompence for all Damages sustained thereby.

XXVI.

In case of a Rupture, which God forbid, the whole space of six Months shall be allowed to the Subjects of both of the said Kings, to carry away, and transport their Effects and Persons whithersoever they shall think fit, which they shall

shall be permitted to do with all manner of Liberty, without any Molestation, and it shall not be lawful during the said time to seize their said Effects, and much less arrest their Persons.

XXVII.

The Troops and Armies on both sides shall withdraw, and retire immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty, to the Lands and Countries of their own Sovereigns, and into the Towns and Places that shall respectively belong to, and remain in the possession of Their Majesties, after or according to the present Treaty; and it shall not be lawful for them to continue, upon any pretence soever, in the Countries of the other Sovereign, or in the Places that shall likewise hereafter to him belong and remain: And immediately after the Signing of this present Treaty, there shall be a Cessation of Arms, and all Hostilities throughout the Dominions of the said Lords Kings, as well by Land as by Sea, and on fresh Waters.

XXVIII.

It is also agreed, That the Receipt of the Duties, which the said Lord the most Christian King enjoys, in all the Countries which he resigns or restores to the said Lord the Catholick King, shall be continued till the Day of the actual restitution of the Places, upon which the said Countries depend; and that what shall remain due at the time of the said restitution, shall be honestly paid to the Farmers of the said Duties. Likewise that within the same time, the Owners of Woods, confiscated in the Dependencies of the Places that are to be resign'd to his Catholick Majesty, shall be restored to the Possession of their Estates, and all the Woods that shall be found stand-

standing ; always provided, That from the Day of the Signing of the present Treaty, all selling of Wood shall cease on both Sides.

XXIX.

The Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and others made before it, shall be put in Execution according to their Form and Tenor, except in those Points and Articles, that have been before derogated to, or altered now by the present Treaty.

XXX.

All Prosecutions and Processes made, and Judgments given between private Persons, by the Judges and other Officers of his most Christian Majesty, Established as well in the places which the said King has enjoyed, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and which he has since yielded to His Catholick Majesty, as in those that belong to the most Christian King, by Virtue of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or which he has possessed since the said Treaty ; and likewise the Sentences of the Parliament of *Tournay*, given upon the account of the Differences and Law Suits prosecuted by the Inhabitants of the said Towns and their Dependences, during the time they have been under the Obedience of his most Christian Majesty, shall take place, and have their effect fully and intirely in the same manner as if the said Lord King remained Lord and Possessor of the said Towns and Countries ; neither shall the said Judgments and Sentences be called in question and annulled, or their Execution otherwise hindered or retarded : However, it shall be lawful for the Partics to Sue for Redress by Bill of Review, and according to the Laws and Constitutions, the said Judgments still remaining in their force and vigor, without any Derogation to what is stipu-

lated to that purpose in the 21st Article of the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

XXXI.

The Town and Castle of *Dinant*, shall by his most Christian Majesty be resigned and restored to the Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, in the Condition they were in when taken by His Majesties Arms.

XXXII.

His most Christian Majesty having exprest a Desire, that the Isle of *Ponza*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, should be restored to the Duke of *Parma*, His Catholick Majesty in Compliance thereto, has been pleased to declare, That he will cause the Soldiers and Troops which he may have in the said Island to withdraw from thence, and restore the same to the Power and Possession of the said Duke of *Parma*, immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty.

XXXIII.

And whereas it greatly concerns the publick Tranquility, that the Peace concluded at *Turin*, on the 22d of *August*, 1696. betwixt his most Christian Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, be also exactly observed: It has been thought fit to confirm and comprehend the same in the present Treaty, in all its Articles, such as are contained in the Copy Signed and Sealed by the Plenipotentiaries of *Savoy*, which shall be annexed to the present Treaty: For the performance of which Treaty, and of the present, their said Majesties Promise to become Guarantees for the said Royal Highness, as he may become for them.

XXXIV.

XXXIV.

Our said Majesties gratefully acknowledging good Offices and constant Endeavours which have been employed by the most Serene King of Prussia, for the Restoration of the Tranquility of Poland, have agreed, That his *Suedish* Majesty, his Kingdoms and States, shall be included and commanded in the present Treaty, in the best Form and Manner that can be.

XXXV.

Under this Peace, Alliance and Friendship, shall be comprehended all those that shall be named on either Sides, with common Consent, before the signing of the Ratifications, and within the space of six Months after.

XXXVI.

Our said Lords the Catholick and most Christian Kings, consent and agree, That his *Suedish* Majesty, in quality of Mediator, and all other Princes and Republicks, that shall be willing to enter into the same Engagement, may shew to their Majesties their Promises and Deeds of Warranty, for the Execution of all that is contained in the present Treaty.

XXXVII.

For the greater Security and Confirmation of this Treaty of Peace, and all the Articles in it contained, the present Treaty shall be published, signed and registred as well in the great Council, other Councils, and Chamber of Accompts of our Lord the Catholick King in the *Low Countries*, the other Councils of the Crowns of *Castille* and *Aragon*, the Whole according to, and in the manner contained in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, of the year 1678. And likewise the said Treaty shall be signed, verified and registred in the Court of

Parliament of *Paris*, and in all other Parliaments of the Kingdom of *France*, and Chamber of Accounts of the said *Paris*; and Copies of the said Publications and Registrings shall be exhibited and delivered on both Sides, within the space of three Months after the Publication of the present Treaty.

XXXVIII.

The Articles above mentioned, together with the Contents in every one of them, have been treated, agreed upon, concluded and stipulated, between the said Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors of the said Lords the Catholick and most Christian Kings, and in their Majesties Name; which Plenipotentiaries, by Virtue of their Power, the Copies whereof shall be inserted at the end of the present Treaty, have promised, and do promise under the Obligation of all the Dominions and States, present and to come, of the Kings their Masters, That they shall be inviolably observ'd and accomplish'd; and to cause them to be Ratified purely and simply, without any Addition, and exhibit the Ratifications by authentick and sealed Letters, wherein all the present Treaty shall be inserted Word for Word, within the space of six Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day and Date of the present Treaty, or sooner if possible. Moreover, the said Plenipotentiaries have promised, and do promise in the said Names, That after the said Letters of Ratification shall have been delivered, the said Lord the Catholick King, as soon as possible, and in the Presence of such Person or Persons whom the said Lord the most Christian King shall please to appoint, shall solemnly Swear upon the Cross, the Gospel, Canon of the Mass, and upon his Honour,

hour, to observe and perform fully, really and sincerely, all the Articles contained in the present Treaty: And the same shall also be done as soon as possible, by the said Lord the most Christian King, in the Presence of such Person or Persons, the said Lord the Catholick King shall please to appoint. In Testimony of all which, the said Plenipotentiaries have subscribed the present Treaty with their Names, and caused it to be sealed with their Seals and Coat of Arms. Done at *Ryswick* in *Holland*, the 20th Day of *September*, 1697.

Thus Signed in the Original,

<i>N. Lillieros,</i>	<i>Don Francisco</i>	<i>De Harlay Bonneuil,</i>
L. S.	<i>Bernardo de</i>	L. S.
	<i>Quiros.</i>	<i>De Crecy Verjus,</i>
	<i>The Count of</i>	L. S.
	<i>Tirimont,</i>	<i>De Caillieres,</i>
	L. S.	L. S.

Separate Article.

BESIDES all that is concluded and stipulated by the Treaty of Peace, made betwixt the Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors of his Catholick Majesty, and those of the most Christian King, this present Day the 20th of *September*, 1697. it is moreover agreed by the present separate Article, which shall have the same Force and Effect as if it was inserted Word for Word in the said Treaty; that his most Christian Majesty shall co-

venant and agree, and by the present Article he does covenant and agree, That it shall be free for the Emperor and the Empire, until the First Day of *November* next, to accept the Conditions of Peace lately proposed by the most Christian King, according to the Declaration made on the First Day of this present Month of *September*, unless in the mean time it shall be otherwise agreed between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his most Christian Majesty. And in case his Imperial Majesty does not, within the time prefix'd, accept those Conditions, or that it be not otherwise agreed between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his most Christian Majesty, the said Treaty shall have its full Effect, and be duly put in Execution according to its Form and Tenor; and it shall not be lawful for the said Lord the Catholick King, directly or indirectly, on any Account or Cause whatsoever, to act contrary to the said Treaty.

In Testimony whereof, We the Ambassadors of their Catholick and most Christian Majesties, by Virtue of our respective Powers, and in the Names aforesaid, have signed this Separate Article, and caused it to be sealed with our Seals and Coat of Arms, in the Royal Palace of *Ryswick* in the Province of *Holland*, the 20th of *September*, 1697.

N. Lillieroot,	Don Francisco	De Harlay Bonneuil,
(L. S.)	Bernardo de	(L. S.)
	Quiros. (L.S.)	Verjus de Crecy,
	The Count of	(L. S.)
	Tirimont,	De Caillieres,
	(L. S.)	(L. S.)

Rati-

Ratification of His Catholick Majesty.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, &c. Whereas *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, one of my Council of *Castille*, and *Don Lewis Alexander de Schockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, Baron of *Gaesbeck*, one of my supream Council in *Flanders*, and of that of State, and Privy Council in the same Countries, have concurred in the Royal Palace of *Ryswick* in *Holland*, with the Ministers of the most Christian King, my most dear and well-beloved Brother and Cousin, with their respective Orders and Powers, as every one was concerned in the Treaty of Peace, and have Executed the same in the form and manner contained in the Treaty, which shall be here inserted word for word; the Conclusion of which was agreed and signed by the said Ministers on both Sides, on the 20th of *September*, of the present Year 1697. which is as follows,

Here the Treaty of Peace was inserted.

Which Treaty here written and inserted as aforesaid, has been sent to me by the said *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, and Count of *Tirimont*, and having perused, and maturely examined the same word by word in my Council, I approve and ratifie for my Self, my Heirs and Successors, as also for the Vassals, Subjects and Inhabitants of all my Kingdoms, Counties and Lordships, all the Contents of the same, and every Article in particular therein contained, and hold them good, firm and valid; and I plight and engage the Faith and Word of a King, both for my Self, and my Heirs and Successors, invio-

lably to follow, observe and perform the same according to its Form and Tenor, and to cause and order it to be followed, observed and performed in the same manner, as if I had Treated and Concluded the same in my own Person; and that I shall not do or suffer to be done, in no manner whatsoever, any thing contrary to it. And if it should happen that any one should Act contrary to, or infringe the Contents of the said Treaty, I will cause such Infringement to be effectually and readily repaired and made good, by punishing the Delinquents. And for the Execution of the Premises, I engage all and every one of my Kingdoms, Countries, and Lordships, as also all my other Estates present and to come, also my Heirs and Successors, without any Exception: And for the firmness of this Obligation, I renounce all Laws, Customs, and all other things to it contrary: In Testimony of what is above-mentioned, I have caused these Presents, Signed with my own Hand, Sealed with my Privy Seal, and Countersigned by my Secretary of State, to be dispatched. Given at *Madrid*, the 8th of *October*, 1697. Signed, * *To El Rey.*

And at the bottom,

Don Crispin Gonzales Botello.

Ratification of the Separate Article by His Catholick Majesty.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of *Spain, &c.* Whereas it has been agreed at the Royal Palace of *Ryswick*, in *Holland*, between
Don

Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros, one of my Council of *Castille*, and *Don Lewis Alexander Schockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, one of my Council in *Flanders*, and of that of State and Privy Council in those Countries, and the Ministers of the most Christian King, my most Dear and most beloved Brother and Cousin, with their respective Powers, as it concerned every one of them, upon a separate Article, which shall be here inserted word for word, and is as follows,

Here was inserted the separate Article.

And this Article having been perused and examined, I have resolved to approve and ratifie it, as by virtue of these Presents, I do approve and ratifie the same in the best and most perfect form that I can. And I promise upon the Faith and Word of a King, fully and intirely to perform it according to the Contents of it; to which purpose, I have ordered these Presents, Signed with my own Hands Sealed with my privy Seal, and Counter-signed by my Secretary of State to be dispatched. Given at *Madrid*, the 8th of *October*, 1697. To *El Rey*.

Don Crispin Gonfales Botello.

Ratification of his Most Christian Majesty.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*. To all those to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting*. Whereas our beloved and trusty Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight,

Knight, Lord of *Bonnenil*, Count of *Cely*, our dear and well-beloved *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Cr cy*, Marquis of *Freon*, Baron of *Conway*, Lord of *Boulay*, *The two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, and *Menillee*, and our dear and well-beloved *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Roche-Chelley*, and *Gigny*, our Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors, by Virtue of the full Powers we had given them, have concluded, agreed and signed on the 20th Day of *September* last past at *Ryswick*, with *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, Kt. of the Order of *St. James*, Counsellor to our most dear and most beloved Brother the King of *Spain*, in his Royal and Supream Council of *Castille*, and *Lewis Alexander de Schockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, Baron of *Gaesbeck*, one of the supream Council of State of the Low-Countries in *Madrid*, and of that of State and Privy Council in the same Countries, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors of our said Brother the King of *Spain*, having also their full Powers, the Treaty of Peace, the Tenor of which is as follows,

Here was inserted the Treaty of Peace.

We liking and approving the said Treaty, in all and every one of the Points and Articles therein contained and expressed, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and we do accept, approve, ratifie and confirm the same as well for our Selves, as for our Heirs, Successors, Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Lordships and Subjects, all which we promise upon the Faith and Word of a King, and under the Obligation and Mortgage of all and every one of our Estates present and to come, inviolably to keep and observe, and never to Act contrary to it directly, or indirectly;

(155)

indirectly, in any sort or manner whatsoever. In Testimony whereof we have Signed these Presents with our own Hand, and caused them to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Fontainebleau*, the 3d Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord, 1697. and of our Reign the 55th Signed *LEWIS*.
By the King, *Colbert*.

*Ratification of the Separate Article by
his Most Christian Majesty.*

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting*. Having perused and examined the Separate Article which our beloved and trusty Counsellors in Ordinary in our Council of State, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonnenil*, Count of *Cely*, our dear and well beloved *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Marquis of *Freon*, Baron of *Conway*, Lord of *Boulay*, *The two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, and *Menillet*, and our dear and well beloved *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Roche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, our Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors, by Virtue of the full Powers we had given them, have concluded, agreed and signed on the 20th Day of *September*, last past at *Ryswick*, with *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, Knight of the Order of *St. James*, Counsellor to our most dear and most beloved Brother the King of *Spain*, in his Royal and Supream Council of *Castille*, and *Lewis Alexander de Schockart*, Count of *Tirimont*, Baron of *Gaesbeck*, one of the supream Council of
State

State of the Low-Countries in *Madrid*, of that of State, and Privy Council in the same Countries, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors of our said Brother the King of *Spain*, having also their full Powers, The Tenor of which Article is as follows,

Here was inserted the Separate Article.

We liking and approving the said Separate Article in all its Contents, have allowed, approved and ratified, and we do allow, approve and ratifie the same by these Presents Signed with our own Hand: And we promise upon the Faith and Word of a King, to perform and observe it, and cause it to be observed really and sincerely, and never to suffer any thing to it contrary to be done, directly or indirectly, upon any Cause or Account whatsoever: In Testimony whereof, We have Signed these Presents, and caused them to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Fontainebleau* the 3d Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord, 1697. and of our Reign the 55th *L E W I S.*

By the King, *Colberts.*

A List and Declaration of the Re-unions made by his Most Christian Majesty, in the Provinces of His Catholick Majesty in the Low-Countries, since the Treaty of Nimeguen.

Province of Luxemburgh.

FRANCE has possess'd it self of the Capital City of that Name, and of 35 Villages and Hamlets called Villages of the Provost.

As also of the Provostship of *Luxemburgh*, consisting in three Bans of Justice, to wit, *Kundzigh* or *Clemenci*, *Putlange* and *Pettinguen*.

Of three Land-mayories, which are *Bettembourg*, *Santweiler*, and *Reeklen*. And three Mayories, *Steinsel*, *Linggen*, *Schiteringen*, consisting together in 71, either Villages or Hamlets.

Of the Castle Burrough and Lordship of *Rodenmacheren*, together with 25 Villages depending upon them.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Hesperange*, with Four Villages.

Of *Raville*, and its Dependencies, which consist in 17 Villages.

Of the Castle and County of *Russy*, which contains Eleven Villages.

Of the Lordship of *Russy*, with Five Villages.

Of the Castle and Ban of Justice of *Putlange*, consisting in 15 Villages.

Of

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Preisb*, containing Two Villages.

Of the Castle of *Agimont*, with it's two Burroughs of *Givet*, and the Hamlets depending on the same.

Of the Lordship of *Vilreux Walrand*.

Of the Lands and Lordships of the County of *Rocheport*, with Four Villages.

Of the Castle and Provostship *Dorcymont*, containing *Vienne*, and 20 other Villages, and 10 Lordships inclosed in them.

Of the Lordships of *Chasse-Pierre*, *Riviere Fontenoylle*, *Saint Cecil*, *Lefche-les-Manile*, *Lugnon le Bertrisse*, Ban of *Orio*, *Marpon*, *Dochamps*, *Herbenmont*, the Ban of *Butailles*, the Ban of *Muffon*.

Of the County of *Montaign*, with 13 Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Cheffien*, and Provostship of *St. Marde*, with 16 Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Lathour*, *Montquintin*, *la Vaux*, *Gommeri*, *Bassail*, *Rouette*, and *Villers-la-loup*.

Of the Town and County of *Chiny*, with 27 either Villages, Hamlets or Forges.

Of the Barony of *Jamaigne*, with Five Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Neufchateau*, consisting in 46 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Burrough, Liberty, and Mayory of *Remisb*, with 24 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Walbredimus*.

Of the Bench of Justice of *Mackeren* the County, comprehending the Town and 34 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Wasser Billich*.

Of the Provostship of *Echternach*, containing the Town and 33 Villages and Hamlets, and distinguished by four Mayories, to wit, *Ofweiler*, *Irrel*, *Crenhen*, and *Bollendorf*.

Of the Town and Provostship of *Biedbourg*, consisting in the Liberties of *Dudeldorf*, and 34 Villages.

Of the Town and Provostship of *Dickrich*, comprehending a Town and 26 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Town and Provostship of *Arlon*, consisting in the Town and 129, either Villages or Hamlets, composed of 15 Bans or Mayories, not including the Forges and Furnaces.

Of the Lordship of *Pont des Oyes*, which contains Two Villages, Hamlets and Forges.

Of the Town, Mayory and Provostship of *Bastogne*, consisting in the Town and 145 Villages and Hamlets, composed of Ten Mayories.

Of the Town, Mayory and Provostship of *Marche*, comprehending the Town and 19 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Town and Provostship of *Durbuy*, consisting in the Town, and 76 either Villages or Hamlets, divided into four Courts, and 19 Mannors.

Of the County of *La Roche*, containing the Town and Castle, and 51 Villages and Hamlets, divided into Four Mayories.

Of the Lordship of *Beau-Saint*, with that of *Bertoigne*, and two Villages upon them depending.

Of the County of *Salme*, consisting in a Castle, a Burrough, and 32 Villages and Hamlets.

Of

Of the County of *Vianden*, which comprehends the Town and Castle, and 49 Villages and Hamlets, divided into Six Mayories, of which several other Castles and Lands hold by mesne Tenure.

Of the Estates and Lordships of *St. Vith*, consisting in a Town, and 47 either Villages or Hamlets, divided into Six Courts.

Of the Lordship of *Munster*, containing 24 Villages or Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Mount St. John*, consisting in four Villages and Hamlets, and with an Old Castle in Rubbish.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Differdange* and *Solluere*, with 23 either Villages, Farms or Hamlets, depending on the same.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Bertrange*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Dansemburg*, with three Villages depending on the same.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Hollensfelz*, with 12 Villages or Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Marsch*, with 14 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Pitanges*, with 16 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Hesperdange*.

Of the Lordship of *Arloncour*, with three Villages.

Of the Lordship of *Miessembourg*, with 15 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Fisbach*, with three Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Linster*, or *Linseren*, with Nine Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Effingen*.

Of the Lordship of *la Rochette*, with the Ruins of an Old Castle, and 15 Villages and Hamlets.

Of

the Lordship of *Keringen*, with two Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Beaufort*, with 11 Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Berboung*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

the Lordship of *Herberenne* and *Montpach*.

the Castle and Lordship of *Reuland*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Ouren*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Clairvaux*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and County of *Wiltz*, with 23 Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Esch* or *Aisf*, with 22 Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Burghseilie*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

the Town, Castle and Lordship of *Neuwerk*, with 52 Villages and Hamlets.

the Liberties of *Wasswiller*.

the Castle and Lordship of *Brandenbourg*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Kayll*, with 10 Villages.

the Castle and Lordship of *Falkensteyn*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Bettingen*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

the Castle and Lordship of *Ham*, with four Villages and Hamlets.

the Lordship of *Bronch*, with 12 Villages and Hamlets.

the Lordship of *Malbergh*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Rosporte*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Miswart*, with 21 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Focan*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Rachamps*, with a Village and Hamlet.

Of the Lordship of *Ayvaille*, with Eight Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Harzet*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Baseille*.

Of the Lordship of *Chefne*, with three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Witry*, with four Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Visseldange*, with 18 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Authel*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Girsch*, with 15 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Koerich*, with Five Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Seven-Fountains*, with 10 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Winckringen*, with Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Land and Lordship of *St. Hubert*, with a Burrough and Six Mayories.

Of the Lordship of *Waltingen* and *Lanzen*.

Of the Town, Castle and Lordship of *Schleiden*, with 36 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Croonenburg*, with 13 Villages and Hamlets.

Of

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Man derfcheit* with the Villages depending upon the same.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Schinfler*, consisting in two Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Court of *Tommen*, containing 22 Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Hacheville*, which consists in three Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Moerstorf*, with three Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Holzemburg*, with two Villages.

Of *Sterpigny*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Apsburg*, consisting in 34 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Sinsfeldt*, consisting in four Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Scharffilichen*, containing 12 Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Dome and Denfburg*, containing four Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Mehret Bettenfeldt*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Sahyer*.

Of the Ban of *Defclassin*, which consists in three Villages and Hamlets.

Of *Redu*.

Of *Efclaye*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Beauvin*, consisting in Five Villages and Hamlets, including *Dionvaux*, altho' *France* have annexed it to the Land of *Agimont*.

Of *Han* upon *Lesse*, containing three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Houffulize*, containing three Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Lordship of *Wibren*, with two Villages.

Of *Humain*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Waha*, consistin
in two Villages.

Of the Lordship of *Bande*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Sei*, consistin
in Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Diverdis*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Jeneppe*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Dochain*, consist-
ing in Six Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Rollet*, consisting
in Nine.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Mont-Jardin*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Javigni*, which
consists in Six.

Of the Lordship of *Mabonpre*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Laval*, consist-
ing in three.

Of *Villers-la Loup*.

Of *Chefney*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Cuette* the Great.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Soigneul St. Remy*,
consisting in two.

Of the Lordship of *Ville-Haimont*, consisting in
Nine Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Villers*, before
Orval.

Of the Lordship of *St. Mary*.

Of the Lordship of *Orval*, with four Villages
and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Porcheresse*.

Of *Vance*, which contains two Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Boulogne*, contain-
ing five Villages and Hamlets.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Harbecumont*, con-
taining seven Villages.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Everlange*, which
contains Nine Villages and Hamlets. Of

Of the Lordship of *Nasloigne*.

Of the Castle and Lordship of *Grunt*.

Of the Provostship of *Estal* containing 14 Villages and Hamlets, divided into three Mayories.

Of the Lands and Lordship of *St. Hubert*, which consists in six Mayories and Fealties, with many Villages depending upon them.

Namur.

F*r*ance has possessed herself since the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in the County of *Namur*.

Of the Provostship of *Poilvache*, containing the Mayories, Bans, Lands, Villages and following Hamlets.

The Mayory of *Rendarche*, consisting in the Villages,

Of *Lustin*, *Malien*, *Lourier* with its Castle, *Sorinne-la-longue*, *Assise*, *Jassoigne*, *Wauremont* with its Castle.

And in the Hamlets of the Castle of *Roncinne d'Ivoix*, the Castle of *Assesse*, the Castle of *Estroy*, *Corioul*, *Porin*, *Assesse*, *Brochau*, *Millier*, the Mannors of *Jassoigne*.

Of the Mayory of *Emptines*, with the Villages of *Emptines*, *Emptinelle*, *Nattoy*.

And the Hamlets of *Franceffe le Gaillard les Fontaines*, *Champillion les Sarts*.

Of the Mayory of *Falmaigne*, which comprehends the Village.

Of *Falmaigne*, the Castle of *Thiry* depending upon it, in *Rubbish*, and *Hulsoniaux*.

Of the Ban of *Lignon*, with the Villages and Hamlets of *Lignon*, *Chapoy*, *Onchipe*, *Ronvaux*, *Corbion* and *Barsinable*.

Of the Ban of *Soi*, viz. the Village of *Soi* and *Mohiville* its dependency.

Of the Estate and Barony of *Gesves*.

Of the Hamlets *Honyoux*, the *Forges*, Mannor of *Chaumont*, *Pourin*, Preit of *Hamide*, *Houde* and *Franceffe*, which are all Dependencies of the Estate of *Gesves*.

Particular Villages which are also Dependencies of the said Provostship,

Ohay and *Reppe*, with *Wallay* and *Halliot*, *Chastin*, with the Hamlets of *Maibes* and *Frisee*, with their Dependencies, *Valin*, *Hour-en-famine*, *Sorinne-sur-Dinant*, *Boisalle* a Village, the Castle of *Spontin*, and the Hamlets of *Durnalle*, *Meanoye*, and *Dorinne* with its Dependencies, *Joefne*, *Fillee*, *Hodomont*, with the Hamlet of *Jullet* and depend-on it, *Hargnies*, the two *Boursseignes*, to wit the New and the Old, *Maisnil*, *St. Blaise*, *Haibes* and *Pondrome*.

Of the Forests of *Auwez*, *Comisse*, *Lache*, *Lerbois*, the little and great *Fail*, which consist in Seven or Eight hundred Acres of Land, belonging to his Majesty, as also of some Farms, Rents, Tithes and other Revenues of his Demains, which have been seized in the Months of *November* and *December*, 1681.

France has also possessed herself in the Year, 1682. of the Forests of Higher and Lower *Arche*.

And towards the Month of *April*, 1680. of the Priory of *Hassier*, situated on the side of the *Maeße*.

Of the Mayory of *Hour*, which contains the Villages of *Hour*, below *Poilverche*, *Iwar*, *Enrehaille*, *Jodinne Lisoigne*, *Purnotte*, *Awaigne*, and the Hamlets of *Banche*, *Jayolle*, *Entvoy*, *Venatte*,
Cham.

*Champalle, Hugomont, Bloimont, Montchabee, Fra-
penl, Fresne, Tailfer, Seignoul, Loys and Loyers.*

Of the Mayory of *Bovignes*, which comprehends the Town and Liberties of the said *Bovignes*, with some Houses on the two sides, with the great Farm of *Metz*, and 15 or 16 Houses, situated over against the said Town, on the side of *Dinant*.

Of the Mayory of *Anthee*, consisting in the Villages of *Anthee*, the high *Vassia*, *Riviere*, *Sommier*, *Melin*, *Marinne* and *Orhaye*, and in the Hamlets of the little Farm of *Metz*, *Grange*, *Rossen*, *Oheyt*, *Hentoir*, with its Castle *Chestrevin*, *Wespin*, *Flun*, *Welin* and *Serenne*.

Of the Bailiwick of *Bovignes*, betwixt the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, which contains the following Bans, Estates, Abbies, Castles, Villages and Hamlets.

The Ban of *Waulsoir*, containing the Villages and Abbies of *Waulsoir*, *Lulme*, *Hastir*, *la Vaux*, and *Haster* beyond *Gerin*, and the Hamlets of *Hermetton* upon the *Maese*, the Mount *Osemree*, *Stair* and *Ponrenne*; The Ban of *Anthee*, containing *Anthee*, *Mianoye*, *Motville* and *Fontaine* with its Castle.

The Estate and Liberties of *Biesme la-Colonoise*, consisting in the Villages of *Biesme*, *Heversee*, *Prec*, *Wagnies*, *Orest*, *Sart*, *Astache* and *Cognies*.

The Estate of *Gerpinne*, which contains the Village or Burrough of *Gerpinne*.

And the three Hamlets of *Allestage*, *Fromignee* and *Imignee*.

The Estate of Thy,

WHich consists in the Villages of the *said* Thy, with its Castle, *Sansee*, *Chastres*, *Jourdiann*, *Turfinne*, *Ferouille*, and in the Hamlets of *Maisnil*, *le Lievre* and *Vouery* of *Rabussec*.

Particular Villages in the Dependency of the *said* *Bailiwick* of *Bovignes*.

Flavion, *Rossec*, with its Hamlet of *Jusenne*, *Biesmerce*, *Ermetton* upon *Bierre*, *Stave*, *Steir*, *Mervienne*, *Fontenelle*, part of *Chatillon Mattignol*, *Rouree*, *Feppin*, *Bersee* with its Castle, *Villers* with Potters Houses, *Joneret* with the *Furnace*, *Serville*, *Aveloy*, *Arbre*, *Profonde-Ville*, *Lesves*, *Bionlx*, *Grance*, *Romignee*, *Messe*, *Refelle*, *Rosiere*, and *Bois de Villers*.

The *Bailiwick* of *Montaigle*, compos'd of the following Villages and Hamlets, the Ruins of the old Castle of *Montaigle*, *Falleau*, *Montaigle* the Town, the Forge of *Montaigle*, *Salct*, *Fain*, *Corbay*, *Hennemont*, *Warnant*, *Hun*, *Envoye*, *Rouillon*, the *Furnaces*, Forges and Castling Houses of *Molin* and the *Abbey*.

The Mayory of St. Gerard, which contains

THE Village of *Broigne* with the Monastery, the Hamlets of *Maison*, *Gonois*, *Sosoye*, *Maredret*, the Farms of *Montigny*, *Libinne*, *Beboude* and *Heraude*.

The

*The Precincts betwixt the Sambre
and the Maese.*

THE Village of *Folz*, the Hamlets of *Haye*,
Afolz and *Wepion*.

In the Precincts betwixt the *Sambre* and the
Maese, and the Dependencies of that Province,
are also inclosed the Forests of High and Low
Marlaigne, which contains 4300 Acres of Land,
or more, the Forests of *Biert*, and their Depen-
dencies 1590 Acres, the Wood of *Biesme*, with
Halloy, the old *Farnace* and other Dependencies,
540 Acres, and Farms, Tiths, Rents, and several
other Demains and Revenues belonging to His
said Majesty, with several Fiefs holding of the
Castle of *Namur*.

France since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in order
to Possess herself of the Town of *Walcourt*, and
of the Village of *Bionlx*, (even after the Treaty
for a Truce) has caused Posts and Stakes to be set
in the Neighbourhood of the Castle of *Namur*, un-
der Pretence that she had extended her Re-unions
before the said Truce, as far as the said Village.
Now to take away the said Posts, and set limits
behind on the side of *Pairelle*, *Spain* has been
obliged by the Treaty concluded at *Philippe-Ville*,
on the 4th *January*, 1687. to yield up to *France*,
the said Town of *Walcourt* and Village of *Bionlx*,
on the same Terms, Forms and Conditions, on
which *France* has kept by the said Treaty of Truce,
all the Places She had Possessed herself of, since
the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, which particular Treaty
con-

concluded during the said Truce, at the said *Philippe-Ville*, will now cease by Virtue of the Treaty now proposed.

Hainault.

THE Principality and Provostship of *Chimay*, with the Villages, Hamlets and Rights to them belonging, viz.

The Town of <i>Chimay</i> ,	<i>Mason</i> ,
<i>St. Remy</i> ,	<i>Imbrechies</i> ,
<i>Forges</i> ,	<i>Monceau</i> ,
<i>Bouriez</i> ,	<i>Salles</i> ,
<i>Boutonville</i> ,	<i>Baileux</i> ,
<i>Bailieure</i> ,	<i>Vielles</i> ,
<i>Villers-la-Tour</i> ,	<i>Lompret</i> ,
<i>Secloigne</i> ,	<i>Estrocing, la Cauchie</i> , and
<i>Robechies</i> ,	its Hamlets,
<i>Bauwez</i> ,	<i>Feron</i> ,
<i>Montmignies</i> ,	<i>La Roulie</i> .

The Provostship of *Beaumont*, with its Appendancies and Dependencies, which consist in

The Town of <i>Beaumont</i> ,	<i>Monbliart</i> ,
<i>Bersillies</i> ,	<i>Cerfontaine</i> ,
<i>De Leval</i> ,	<i>Ferieres the Great</i> ,
<i>Tirimont</i> ,	<i>Ferieres the Less</i> ,
<i>Solre St. Gery</i> ,	<i>Rosier</i> ,
<i>Grandien and Fralies</i> ,	<i>Beaufort and Robechies</i> ,
<i>Sivry</i> ,	<i>Grandreng</i> ,
<i>Froidchapelle and Four-</i>	<i>Rocquet</i> ,
<i>beckies</i> ,	<i>Leunies</i> ,
<i>Rance</i> ,	The Town of <i>Chievres</i> .
	<i>Villages</i>

Villages seized upon, and Possessed.

PART of the Burrough of *Antoin*, *Fontenoy*, *Veron*, *Vaux*, *Moinbray*, and *Brasmanil*.

The Villages of *Maulde*, *Pipaix*, *Giffignies* in *Pipaix*, *Rocourt*, *Wermes*, the Parish of *Wicres*, *Ogimont*, *Seigneuricul*, *Little Quesnoy-a-Potters*, *Bourgeon*, the Parish of *Fontenay*, *Grammetz*, and *Fermont*, in the Parish of *Thieulain*, part of *Antoin*, reputed a Free-Tenure, the *Breuch-a-foret*, *Montcourt*, *Herines*, *Wasmes*, and *Lignette*.

The Town of *Fontaine l'Eveque*, the Village of *Thiverelles*, and 600 Acres or thereabouts in Meadows.

The Villages of *Anderlues*, the Abbey of *Aumont* and *Boussiere*, with the Farms of *Warnemieux*, *Foret*, and the Farm in the Woods.

Flanders.

THE Town of *Ranaix*.

The Town of *Loos*.

The Town of *Roulers*.

And the Villages of *Menregem*, *Waterliet*, *Vendeville*, *Templemars*, *Billau*, and the Castle of *la Motte*, in the Woods with its Tenements.

Wood of *Nieppe*.

Wood of *d'Osthuylt*.

Brabant.

Brahant.

THE Estate of *Aysean*, with its Dependencies, which consist in several Hamlets, particularly in that of *Oignies*, with the Cloister of the same Name and part of the Village of *Monceau*.

The Minister of His Catholick Majesty, demands the Restitution of all and every one of the Places above-mentioned, and others which his Most Christian Majesty has or may have possessed himself of since the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, altho' they be not here exprest and specified; and that His Catholick Majesty be restored to the real and actual Possession of the same, as he enjoyed them before the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, all this without derogating to His Catholick Majesties Title to the other Re-unions of *France*, which have not been yielded to the Most Christian King by the said Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or any former Treaty.

*A List of Exception of the Places which
the Ambassadors of France have
pretended to retain.*

THE Town of Chi-
cures,
Part of the Burrough of
Antoin,
Kontenoy,

Vezon,
Vaux,
Maubray,
Bramenil,
Mande,

Pipy,

y,
 ignies in Pipay,
 ur,
 nes, Parish of Vieres,
 ont,
 eurieul,
 e Quesnoy a Potes,
 geon, Parish of Fon-
 noy,
 ments,
 ont; Parish of Thi-
 dain,
 brenech a forestes,
 rcourt,
 innes,
 nes,
 ette,

Tinicelles, with 600 A-
 ores in Meadows,
Renaix,
 The Town of *Loo*,
 The Town of *Roulers*,
 The Village of *Menregem*,
 The Burrough of *Water-*
vliet,
 The Village of *Temple-*
mars,
 The hamlet of *Wandeville*,
Billau,
 The Castle of *la Motte*
 in the Wood with its
 Tenements,
 The Wood of *Nieppe*,
 The Wood of *Outhueft*.

Dependencies of Charlemont.

Gimont,
 Givets, St. Hilaire,
 ets, our Lady,
 eche,
 ine,
 le Mont,
 le Val,
 enne,
 drichamp,
 vaux,
 chaux,
 uche,
 ingue,
 ette,
 rneux,

Flohimont,
 Fromelaine,
 Felix Pret, an Abby of
 Nuns,
 Remethon upon Bierre,
 Seury,
 Gauchenee,
 Her,
 Herlet,
 Lifscourt,
 Ransenne,
 Mahoux,
 Maison Saille,
 Mainil, St. Blaise,
 Vireux the Wallerand,
 Villerfiet,

Villersies,
Rienne,
Boursoigne the Old,
Boursoigne the New,
Hargnies,
Hebbes,

Vaufors, Abbey and the
two Hastires,
Ermeton upon the Menfe,
Martignol,
Romeree,
Bertee,
Festin.

Dependencies on the Provostship of Maubeuge.

T*irimont,*
Bersilles Abbey,
Le Val below Beau-
mont,
Cerfontaine,
Roq upon the Sambre,

Estrun,
Le Feron,
La Voulie,
Beaufort,
Anmont Abbey,
Boissiere.

Treaty of Peace betwixt France and the Duke of Savoy.

THE Most Christian King having had all a long, during the Course of this War, a sincere desire of procuring the Repose of *Italy*, and God having inspired his Royal Highness of *Savoy* with the same Sentiments, His Majesty, on his part, has given his full Power, Commission, and Command to *Rene*, Lord of *Froullat*, Count of *Tesse*, Knight of His Majesties Orders, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Colonel General

neral of the Dragoons of *France*, Governor of *Tyres*, Lieutenant General for the King in the Provinces of *Maine* and *Perche*, and at this time Commander for His Majesty in the Countries and Places of the Frontier of *Piedmont*, and his Royal Highness on his part having likewise given his Powers and Commands to *Charles Victor Joseph* Marquis of *St. Thomas*, Minister and first Secretary of State to his said Royal Highness, the said Plenipotentiaries having first interchanged the Originals of their full Powers, by Virtue of which they treat, have agreed upon the following Articles.

I.

THere shall be henceforward and for ever, a constant, firm and sincere Peace, between the King and his Kingdom; and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy* and his Dominions, as if there had never been any Rupture; and the King resuming the same kind Thoughts he had before for his said Royal Highness, as he begs it of his Majesty, his said Royal Highness does by this present Treaty, entirely renounce and forsake all Engagements entred into, and all Treaties made with the Emperor, Kings and Princes, comprehended under the Name of the League: And promises to use all his Endeavours, and do all that lies in his Power, to obtain of the said Potentates, at least of the Emperor and the Catholick King a Neutrality in *Italy*, till the General Peace: Either by a particular Treaty that shall be concluded, or in default of the said Treaty by Declarations, which the said Emperor and Catholick King shall make to the Pope, and the Republick of *Venice*, and which shall immediately

ly be followed by the Retreat of the Troops which the Allies have at present in *Italy*, as it shall be exprest hereafter. Moreover, as an evident Testimony of the real and effectual return of the King's Friendship for his Royal Highness, His Majesty is pleased to consent and promise, That the Town and Cittadel of *Pignerol*, with the Forts *St. Brigide la Perouse*, and others belonging to them, shall be rased and demolished (as to the Fortifications only) at the King's Charges; and the said Fortifications being demolished; the whole shall be religned into the Hands of his Royal Highness, as also the Lands and Demains comprehended under the name of Government of *Pignerol*, and which belonged to the House of *Savoy*, before the Concession, That *Victor Amedeus*, first Duke of that Name, had made of them to the King *Lewis XIII.* Which Town, Cittadel and Fort thus demolished, and Territory to them belonging, shall likewise be restored to his Royal Highness, to be held by him in Sovereignty, and enjoyed fully and for ever, both by him and his Successors, as a thing to them properly belonging; and in Consideration of the said present Concession, his Royal Highness engages and promises as well for himself, as for his Heirs and Successors, and Assigns, not to rebuild or restore any of the said Fortifications, nor cause new ones to be built upon and within the extent of the said Territory, Ground and Rocks, nor in any other place whatsoever yielded by this present Treaty, by which his Royal Highness, or the Inhabitants of *Pignerol*, shall only be allowed to enclose the said *Pignerol* with no other enclosure than a bare Wall, without a Terrass or any Fortifications. With a Proviso, that except within the said Territory yielded

yielded by the present Treaty, his Royal Highness shall be at his Liberty to build what Place, Places or Fortifications he shall think fit, without incurring His Majesties ill Will. Furthermore, That His Majesty shall restore to his Royal Highness, his Countries and Places Conquered, the Castles of *Montmeillan, Nice, Ville-Franche, Suza*, and all others without Exception, entire and undemolished, with the same quantities of Ammunition and Provisions, Canon and Artillery, as they were provided and stored with when they fell into the Hands of His Majesty, without altering or diminishing the Buildings, Fortifications, Augmentations and Meliorations made by His Majesty. And after the Restitution of the said Places, his Royal Highness shall be free to keep up and augment the Fortifications as Things to him belonging, without being molested by the King upon that account, or incurring His Majesties ill Will. Still providing, That the King shall carry away out of the Town, Cittadel and Forts of *Pignerol*, all the Artillery, Ammunition, Provisions, Arms, and moveable Effects of what nature soever they be. That as to the Revenues of the Town, Dependencies and Territory of *Pignerol*, the King restores them to his Royal Highness, in the same form and manner as His Majesty enjoys them at present, and the Disposals the King may have made of them, shall subsist and remain in the manner provided by the Contract, Gift, Possession or Acquisition by which they are disposed of. That the said Restitution of the Countries and Places of his Royal Highness, as also the Resignation of *Pignerol* razed, with its Dependencies, as aforesaid, shall be made in consequence of the Signing of this present Treaty, but not before

the Foreign Troops are actually gone out of *Italy*, and are arrived, viz. The *Germans*, *Bavarians*, *Brandenburgers*, Protestants in *English* Pay, and other Auxiliaries are really come into *Germany*; and the *Spaniards*, and other Troops now in the Pay of the Catholick King, are restored into the *Milanese*, so that none of the Articles shall be put in Execution, nor the Restitution of any Place made, till after the going out and departure of the Troops, such as is before express, shall be entirely accomplished; always provided, that the said departure of the Troops shall be deemed entirely accomplished, altho' it should happen, as perhaps it may, that the *Spaniards* should take out of them some small Number of Soldiers, to Recruit the Regiments that are in their Pay; and if any of those Troops List themselves, and do actually enter the Dominions of the Republick of *Venice*, they shall be look'd upon as entred into *Germany*; as soon as they shall be in the *Venetian* Territories, and put into the Hands of the Republick of *Venice*. And after the Ratification of the present Treaty, Men shall be immediately set on Work to make Mines, in order to blow up and demolish the said Town, Cittadel, and Forts of *Pignerol*; But in Case that his Royal Highness should think it convenient to keep the present Treaty secret, beyond the time of the said Ratification, it is agreed, That to avoid the noise which the working on the said Mines may make in the World, the same shall not be begun, till so long after the time of the said Ratification, as his Royal Highness shall think fit. Which Demolition shall be made, and carried on in that manner, that after two or three Months, after the departure of the Troops forementioned, the whole shall be restored

restored to his Royal Highness; to which purpose it shall be lawful for him to send a Commissary to be there present; and till the Things aforesaid be put in Execution, His Majesty is willing for his Royal Highness's greater Satisfaction and Security, to cause two Dukes and Peers of *France* to be delivered into the Hands of his Royal Highness, as soon as he shall require it of his Majesty, to remain with him as Hostages, and whom he shall treat according to their Rank and Dignity.

II.

His Majesty shall not make any Treaty of Peace or Truce, with the Emperor or Catholick King, without including and comprehending his Royal Highness, in convenient and forcible Terms; and this present Treaty shall be confirmed in that of the General Peace, as also those of *Gueresque*, *Munster*, *Pirenees* and *Nimeguen*, as well for the 494000 Crowns of Gold, particularly mentioned in that of *Munster*, for the Discharge of his Royal Highness, whereof the King shall still remain a Guarantee against the Duke of *Mantua*, as for all that they contain not contrary to the present, which shall be irrevocable, and shall remain in its Force and Vigor, notwithstanding the present concession of *Pignerol* and its Dependences: And as for the other Concerns and Pretensions of the House of *Savoy*, his Royal Highness reserves to himself to claim the same by Protestations, Memorials or Envoys; and this present Treaty shall not be derogatory to the said Pretensions.

III.

That the Marriage of the Lady Princess Daughter to his Royal Highness, shall be incessantly Treated of, to be Faithfully effected, as soon as she shall be of Age, and that the Contract shall be

made when this Treaty comes to be put in Execution ; after the Publication of which Treaty, the Princess shall be put into the King's Hands. That in the said Contract of Marriage, which shall be considered as an essential part of this present Treaty, and wherein the said Princess shall make the Usual Renunciations, with Promise not to claim any thing beyond the following Dowry, to the Dominions and Succession of his Royal Highness; his said Royal Highness shall give in Dowry or Portion, to the Lady the Princess his Daughter Two hundred thousand Crowns of Gold : For the Payment of which , his Royal Highness shall make an Acquittance of a Hundred thousand Crowns, remaining due for the Portion of her Highness the Royal Dutchess, with the Interests expired and promised, and as for the rest, His Majesty remits it, in consideration of this present Treaty. Moreover, his Royal Highness obliges himself to give to the Princess his

* This answers to that which in the Common Law is called *Paraphernalia*, and in the Civil *Paraphernalia*.

Daughter at the time of the Celebration of her Marriage, what in *Piedmontese* is called *Fardel*, and in *French*, *Trousseau* or *Nuptial Present*, * and in the Contract of Marriage it shall be Stipulated, what Dower His Majesty shall give according to the Custom of *France*.

IV.

That his Royal Highness renouncing and forsaking at present, Effectually and Faithfully as aforesaid , all the Engagements he may have against *France*, he hopes also that His Majesty will Correspond to it with all the kind Sentiments which his Royal Highness begs and desires, and that

that having the Honour of being so nearly Related to the King, and entering now in the splendor of a new Alliance, His Majesty will grant and promise him his powerful Protection, the return of which, his Royal Highness requests of his Majesty, and which His Majesty returns in its full Extent. And because his Royal Highness is desirous to keep a perfect Neutrality with the Kings, Princes and Potentates now his Allies, His Majesty promises not to lay any Constraint on the desire his Royal Highness has of keeping with them all the outward Measures of Decency, as it becomes a Sovereign Prince, who has Ambassadors and Envoys at the Court of those Princes, and receives and entertains at his own Court Ambassadors and Envoys of the same Princes, without incurring his Majesties ill Will, comprehending under the Word of Princes, the Emperor, Kings and Potentates of *Europe*.

V.

His Majesty does promise and declare, That the Ambassadors of the D. of *Savoy*, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall receive at the Court of *France*, all the Honours without exception, and in all the Circumstances, which the Ambassadors of Crowned Heads receive, that is, such as are Ambassadors of Kings; and that all ordinary and extraordinary Ambassadors of his Majesty, in all the Courts of *Europe*, without any Exception, not even of that of *Rome* and *Vienna*, shall also treat the said Ambassadors both Ordinary and Extraordinary, and Envoys of *Savoy*, in the same manner as those of Kings and Crowned Heads; however, because this addition of Honour in the Treatment of the Ambassadors of *Savoy*, had never been settled to that height, as His Majesty grants it, his Royal High-

ness acknowledges that it is in c ration of
 the present Treaty, and the Cont Marriage
 of the Princess his Daughter; and His Majesty
 promises that the said Addition shall take place
 from the Day on which the Contract of Marriage
 aforementioned is Signed.

VI.

That the ordinary Commerce and Trade of *Italy* shall be set open, kept up and entertained, as it was settled before this War, in the time of *Charles Emmanuel II.* Father to his Royal Highness; and that all that was done, observed and practised during the Life of the said *Charles Emmanuel II.* shall also be done, observ'd and practised in all Points and Circumstances betwixt the Kingdom, and all the Parts of his Majesty's Dominions, and those of his Royal Highness, through the Way and Road of *Susa*, *Savoy*, *le Pont*, *Beauvoisin* and *Villa Franca*, every one Paying the Duties and Customs on both Sides. The *French* Ships shall continue to Pay the ancient Duty of *Villa Franca*, as it was practised in the time of *Charles Emmanuel*, without any opposition that might have been made at that Time. The Couriers and ordinary Posts of *France* shall pass as before through the States of his Royal Highness, and according to the Statutes, shall pay the Duties due for the Goods they shall carry.

VII.

His Royal Highness shall cause an Edict to be Publish'd, whereby under severe Penalties he shall Command the Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Laferré* called *Vaudois*, not to entertain any Correspondence upon the Account of Religion, with the King's

King's Subjects : And his Royal Highness shall oblige himself not to suffer, from the Date of this Treaty, any of His Majesties Subjects to settle in the Protestant Vallies, under Colour of Religion, Marriage, or other reasons of Settlement, as Conveniency, Inheritance, or any other Pretence; nor any Protestant Minister to come within the extent of His Majesties Dominions, without being severely punished by Corporal Punishment. As for the rest, His Majesty shall take no Cognizance how and in what manner his Royal Highness uses the *Vandois*, as to their Religion; and his Royal Highness obliges himself not to suffer the Exercise of the pretended Reformed Religion in the Town of *Pigneral*, and Territories Religned, as His Majesty neither suffers, nor shall ever suffer it in his Kingdom.

VIII.

That there be on both Sides a perpetual Oblivion, and Amnesty of all that has been done since the beginning of this War, in what manner, or in what place soever the Hostilities have been committed. That in this Amnesty shall be comprehended all those that served His Majesty during the War, in any Employment whatsoever, altho' they be natural Subjects of his Royal Highness; so that they shall not be called to account, nor molested in their Persons or Estates, either by way of Fact or of Justice, or under any other Pretence whatsoever: The same shall be observed with respect to the King's Subjects, who have served his Royal Highness.

IX.

That the Ecclesiastical Benefices that have been Collated till this present time by the King, in the Countries of his Royal Highness, Conquered

by His Majesty, during the space of Time his said Majesty has enjoy'd them, shall remain to those to whom the Collation was made by the King, and the Pope's Bulls ; And that for what belongs to the Commanderies of St. *Maurice*, Offices of Judicature and Magistracy, his Royal Highness shall have no regard to the Nomination the King has made about them, during the Possession of his Royal Highnesses Dominions ; And the Patents or Warrants granted by his Royal Highness for Offices of the Gown, to those that have abandoned their Functions during the War, shall remain in force.

X.

That as for the Contributions laid upon the Countries, in his Royal Highnesses Dominions, altho' they be lawfully imposed and due, and amount to very considerable Sums, His Majesty, as an affect of his Liberality, does entirely remit them to his Royal Highness ; So that from the Day of the Ratification of the present Treaty, His Majesty shall neither claim nor exact any of the said Contributions : But shall leave his said Royal Highness to the free Enjoyment of all his Revenues in all his Dominions, as also of *Savoy*, *Nice*, Precincts of *Pignerol*, and *Susa*. And reciprocally his Royal Highness shall exact no Contributions from the Subjects and Countries of the King's Dominions.

XI.

That for what concerns the Pretensions and Demands of the Dutchess of *Nemours*, upon his Royal Highness, His Majesty shall leave his said Royal Highness, and the said Dutchess of *Nemours*, to discuss and debate the said Pretensions, by the ordinary ways of Justice, without taking any Cognizance of them.

XII.

XII.

That it shall be lawful for his Royal Highness to send Intendants, or Commissioners into *Savoy*, County of *Nice*, Marquisate of *Susa*, and *Barcelonnette*, *Pignerol*, and its Dependencies to regulate his Concerns, Duties, Revenues, and settle his Customs and Impositions upon Salt and others, and the said Deputies shall be received and authorized in their Functions, after the Ratification of the present Treaty, after which the said Duties shall belong to his Royal Highness, without Exception or Contradiction.

XIII.

That if the Neutrality of *Italy* should be accepted, or the General Peace Concluded, because a great number of Troops would be altogether useless, and burthensom to his Royal Highness, and that besides the Excessive Charges for keeping them, it is often an occasion of misunderstanding the maintaining of more standing Forces, than are necessary either for the Defence and Preservation, or the Dignity of the Sovereign; his Royal Highness obliges himself not to keep and maintain, in time of Neutrality, above Six Thousand Men of Foot, on this side the Mountains, and Fifteen Hundred beyond the Mountains, for the Garrisons of *Savoy*, and County of *Nice*, and in all Fifteen Hundred Horse or Dragoons; which last Obligation of his Royal Highness, shall not take place before the General Peace.

That the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries, have Concluded and Signed the present Articles, and we do Promise, and Engage to cause the same to be Ratified and Confirmed by His Majesty, and his Royal Highness: Moreover, We do promise that they shall be religiously kept secret till the

(186)

the end of the Month *September* next, at which time, if others be made of the same Substance and Tenor, the present ones shall be suppressed
Done at *Turin* the 29th of *August*, 1696.

Rene de Fronillay Tefse.
de St. Thomas

*A Translation of the full Power of their
Excellencies the Ambassadors of His
Catholick Majesty.*

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Spain, &c. We make it known, and declare, That having no greater Passion and Desire than to see the end of this present and fatal War, and a speedy and solid Peace restored in Christendom, We do acknowledge with due Affection and Thankfulness, the charitable and laudable intentions which have moved the most serene and mighty Prince, our Brother, Cousin, and most dear Friend, the Lord *Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of *Sueden*, *Goths* and *Vandals*, Great Prince of *Finland*, Duke of *Scania*, *Esthonia*, *Livonia*, *Carelia*, *Bremen*, *Wherden*, *Stetin*, *Pomerania*, *Cazubia* and *Vandalia*, Prince of *Rugia*, Lord of *Lingria* and *Vismaria*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Duke of *Bavaria*, *Juliers*, *Cleves*, *Deux-ponts*, &c. To take upon him the Office of Mediator, and use all his Endeavours and good Offices to restore the publick Tranquility : And that nothing may be wanting on our side, that may contribute to so good and salutary an Intention, as soon

asoon as we have been inform'd that it had been agreed by all the Parties concerned, to pitch upon and name *Ryswick*, as the most fit and convenient Place to treat of a General Peace ; We have without any delay named and appointed for our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, and as we name and appoint by these Presents, *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*, one of our Council of *Castille*, and our Ambassador to the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, and *Don Alexander Schockart*, Count of *Tirmon*, one of the State and Privy Council of the Low-Countries of *Flanders*, that they may treat that Negotiation from us, and in our Name : And being fully assured and perswaded, and entirely trusting to their Fidelity, Prudence and Experience in the management of Affairs, We do specially Charge and Command them to go and repair with all possible speed to the Village of *Ryswick*, and enter upon the Conferences and Treaties of Peace, with the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the most high and mighty Prince *Lewis*, the most Christian King of *France*, our most dear Brother and Cousin, together with all the other Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of our most high and mighty Allies, and by the intervention and good Offices of the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of the most high and mighty Prince *Charles*, King of *Sweden*, our most dear Brother. And that they may have a lawful and sufficient Faculty for the same end, We also give and grant a full and entire Authority, and all the Power requisite for the same purpose, to our said Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, *Don Francisco Bernardo de Quiros*,
and

and the Count of *Tirimont*, to them both together, and each of them in particular, in case of absence or indisposition of either, to Settle, Conclude, and Sign for Us, and in our Name the Treaty of Peace betwixt Us and our most Potent Allies, and the most high and mighty Prince the most Christian King of *France*. As also to draw, dispatch and deliver all Deeds and Instruments necessary for that purpose, and generally to do, promise, and stipulate and conclude Acts and Declarations, to exchange Agreements, and do all other things belonging to the said Negotiations of Peace, with the same liberty and faculty, as We could do our Selves, if We were present: Even also in those Affairs and Acts that may require a more special and explicate Order, than what is contained in these Presents: And We promise, assure, and plight our Faith and royal Word, That We shall solemnly ratifie in the best form and manner that can be, and within the time agreed on by common Consent, whatever our said Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries shall have done, Treated, Promised, Signed and Concluded, together or separately, in the form aforesaid: In Testimony of which Premises, and for their greater Force and Validity, we give these Presents, Signed with our own Hand, Sealed with our Privy Seal, and Countersigned by our Secretary of State.

Madrid, the 21st of April, 1697.

Sign'd,

I the King.

Concordat cum Originali. Don Crispin Gonzales Botello.

Full

*Full Power of their Excellencies the
Ambassadors of His most Christian
Majesty.*

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarr*, to all those to whom these Presents shall come *Greeting*. Whereas it is our most ardent Desire, to see the War which now afflicts *Christendom*, concluded and ended by a good Peace; and whereas through the Endeavours and Mediation of our most Dear and most Beloved Brother the King of *Sueden*, the Cities of *Delf* and the *Hague* have been pitched and agreed upon by all Parties, there to hold the Conferences necessary for that purpose; we out of the same desire to put a stop, as far as in us lies, and with the assistance of Divine Providence, to the Desolation of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of much Christian Blood, make it known and declare, That we fully and intirely trusting in the Experience, Capacity and Fidelity of our beloved and trusty *Harlay de Bonneuil* Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, of our well beloved *Verjus* Count of *Crecy*, Baron of *Conway*, Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Manillet* and other Places, and of our well beloved *De Caillieres* Lord of *Roche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, by the trial we have made, and the pregnant Proofs we have had of them in the several important Employments, wherewith we have entrusted them, both within and without our Kingdom: For these Reasons, and other weighty Considerations us moving, we have committed, ordained and deputed the said

de

de Harlay, de Crecy and Cailliers, and we do commit, ordain and depute them by these Presents, Signed with our own Hand, and have given, and do give them full Power, Commission and special Command to go and repair to the said City of *Delft*, in Quality of our Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors for the Peace, and there to confer, either directly or through the interposition of the Ambassadors Mediators, respectively received and approved, with all the Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries and Ministers, as well of our most dear and most beloved Brother the Emperor of the *Romans*, as of our most dear and most beloved Brother and Cousin the Catholick King, as also of our most dear and great Friends the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries; and of all other Princes their Allies, being all provided with sufficient Powers: And there to Treat of Means to adjust and pacify those Differences which are, at present, the occasion of the War; and our said Plenipotentiaries all Three together, or Two of them, in case the other be absent through Sicknes or any other hindrance, or One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sicknes or through any other hindrance, shall have Power to agree upon the said Means, and accordingly conclude and Sign a good and firm Peace, and in general to do, negotiate, promise and grant all that they shall think necessary for the said Work of the Peace, with the same Authority as we should and could do our selves if we were there in Person, altho' there may be something that should require a more special Command not contained in these Presents; and we do promise upon the Faith and Word of a King to hold good, and perform
what-

whatever by the said *de Harlay*, *de Crecy* and *Caillieres*, or by Two of them in case the other be absent through Sicknefs or other hindrance, shall have been stipulated, promised and granted, and for that purpose to cause our Letters of Ratification to be dispatched, within the time that they shall promise, in our Name, to exhibit and deliver them in, for such is our Will and Pleasure, in Testimony whereof we have caused these Presents to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Versailles*, the 25th of *February*, 1697. in the Year of our Reign 54th,

Signed *LEWIS*.

And on the Fold, *By the King*. *COLBERT*.

And sealed with the Great Seal, in Yellow Wax.

Treaty

Treaty of Peace, Made Concluded and Agreed at Ryfwick in Holland, the 10th of September, 1697. Between the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty on one Part, and the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of Their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries on the other Part.

I*N the Name of God and the Most Holy Trinity:* Be it known to All, both present and to come, that during the Course of the most Bloody War that ever afflicted *Europe* for these many Years past, it has pleased the Divine Providence to prepare the End of the Miseries of *Europe*, by preserving an ardent Desire for Peace, in the Heart of the Most High, Most-Excellent, and Mighty Prince *Lewis XIV.* by the Grace of God the Most Christian King of *France* and *Navarre*; and his Most Christian Majesty having no other Aim or Prospect than to make it firm and perpetual by the Equity of its Conditions; and their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, being desirous to concur sincerely, and as far as in them lies, to the Restoration of the publick Tranquility, and to return to the ancient Friendship and Affection of his Most Christian Majesty,

Majesty, they have first consented and agreed to own for that purpose the Mediation of the Most High, Most Excellent and Mighty Prince *Charles XI.* of Glorious Memory, by the Grace of God, King of *Sueden, Goths and Vandals*; but a sudden Death having frustrated the Hopes which all *Europe* had justly entertained of his Councils and good Offices; his Most Christian Majesty, and the said Lords the States-General, still persisting in the Resolution, to put a stop as soon as possible to the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have thought they could not do better than to acknowledge in the same quality the Most High, Most Excellent and Mighty Prince *Charles XII.* King of *Sueden*, his Son and Successor, who on his part has continued the same Endeavours to further the Peace betwixt his Most Christian Majesty, and the said Lords the States-General, in the Conferences held for that purpose in the Royal Palace of *Ryswick*, in the Province of *Holland*, betwixt the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassadors named on both Sides: To wit, by his Most Christian Majesty, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, Count of *Cely*, Counsellor in Ordinary to His Majesty in his Council of State; *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Counsellor in Ordinary to His Majesty in his Council of State, Marquis of *Treon*, Baron of *Conway*, Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Fort Isle*, *Menillet* and other places; and *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Caillieres*, *Roche-chellay* and *Gigny*; and by the said Lords the States-General, *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Super-intendant of the Fiefs of the same Province;

vince; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckvelt*, *Rareles* and other places, Lord of the Manor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of St. *Mary* in *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy from the Nobility to the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franecker*, Deputies in their Assembly from the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*; who having first implored the Divine Assistance, and Communicated to each other their respective Full-Powers, (the Copies of which shall be inserted Word for Word at the end of this Treaty) and duly exchanged the same by the Intervention and Mediation of the Baron of *Lillicroot*, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the King of *Sueden*, who has discharged the Function of a Mediator, with all the necessary Prudence, Capacity and Equity, they have agreed to the Glory of God, and for the good of *Christianity* upon the following Conditions.

I.

THere shall be for the future, betwixt his Most Christian Majesty, and his Successors Kings of *France* and *Navarre*, and his Kingdoms on one Part, and their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, on the other Part, a good, firm, sincere and inviolable Peace; and upon account of the same, all Hostilities of what kind soever they be, shall cease and be left off between the said Lord King, and the said Lords the States-General, as well by Land as by Sea, and on fresh Waters, in all their Kingdoms,

Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Provinces and Lordships, and between all their Subjects and Inhabitants of what Quality or Condition soever they be, without any Exception of Places or Persons:

II.

There shall be an Oblivion and general Amnesty of all that has been committed on both Sides, on the occasion of the late War, either by those who being born Subjects of *France*, and engaged in the Service of the Most Christian King, by the Employments and Estates which they enjoyed throughout the Kingdom of *France*, are entred into, and have continued in the Service of their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries; or by those who being born Subjects of the said Lords the States-General, or engaged in their Service by the Employments and Estates which they enjoyed within the extent of the United Provinces, are entred into, or have remained in the Service of his Most Christian Majesty: And the said Persons of what Quality or Condition they may be, without Exception shall be permitted to come and return, and shall accordingly return, and be effectually left and restored to the quiet Possession and Enjoyment of all their Estates, Honours, Dignities, Priviledges, Franchises, Rights, Exemptions, Constitutions and Liberties, without being called in question, troubled, or vexed or molested, either in general, or in particular, upon any cause or pretence whatsoever, for what has been done since the breaking out of the said War: And by Virtue of the present Treaty, as soon as the same shall have been Ratified both by his Most Christian

O 2

Majesty,

Majesty, and the said Lords the States-General, it shall be free for all and every one of them, with any Letters of Abolition and Pardon, to return in Person to their own Houses, and the Enjoyment of their Lands, and all their other Goods, or to dispose of them as they shall think fit.

III.

And if it should happen that any Prizes or Ships should be taken on either Side, in the *Baltick* and *North* Seas from *Ternuse*, to the end of the Channel after the space of four Weeks; or from the end of the said Channel to Cape St. *Vincent*, after the space of six Weeks; and beyond that in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and as far as the *Equinoctial* Line after the space of ten Weeks; Lastly, beyond the said Line throughout the whole World after the space of eight Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Publication of the Peace at *Paris*, and at the *Hague*; the said Prizes that shall be taken on either Side after the Times aforesaid shall be restored, and the Damages sustained thereby made good and repaired.

IV.

Moreover, there shall be between the said Lord King, and the said Lords the States-General, their respective Subjects and Inhabitants, a sincere, firm and perpetual Friendship and good Correspondence, as well by Land as by Water, in all Things, and in all Places, both in *Europe* and all other parts of the World: And they shall maintain no Resentment for the Injuries or Damages done or received as well in times past, as on the occasion of the said Wars.

And

V.

And by Virtue, and upon the account of the said Friendship and Correspondence, as well His Majesty as their Lordships the States-General shall faithfully procure and promote the good, advantage and prosperity of each other, by all manner of Support, Help, Counsel and real Assistance, in all Times and upon all Occasions, and shall not for the future give their Consent to any Treaties or Negotiations that might bring damage to either of them, but shall break them, and give notice of them reciprocally with Diligence and Sincerity, as soon as they shall have Knowledge of them.

VI.

Those whose Goods or Estates have been seized and confiscated upon account of the said War, their Heirs or Assigns, of what Condition or Religion soever they may be, shall enjoy the said Goods and Estates, and shall take possession of them by their own private Authority; and by virtue of this present Treaty, without having recourse to any Court of Justice, notwithstanding all incorporations to the Publick Treasury, Ingagements, Gifts by Deeds, preparatory or definitive Sentence, given by default in the absence of, and without hearing the Parties, Treaties, Agreements and Transactions, what Renunciations soever may have been made by the said Transactions to debar of part of the said Estates, those to whom they belong. And it shall be lawful for the first Proprietors of all and every one of the said Estates, which pursuant to this present Treaty, shall be restored or are reciprocally to be restored, their Heirs or Assigns, to Sell and Dispose of the said Estates,

Estates, without Suing or obtaining any private Consent for that purpose : And afterwards it shall also be lawful for the Proprietors of those Rents, which by the Officers of the Publick Treasury shall be settled instead of the Estates so Sold, as also of those Rents and Actions respectively belonging to the Publick Treasuries, to dispose of the property of the same, either by Rent or otherwise, as of their other Estates.

VII.

And whereas the Marquisate of *Bergen op Zoom*, and all the Rights and Revenues depending upon the same, and generally all the Lands and Estates belonging to the Count *d' Auvergne*, Colonel General of the Light Horse of *France* ; and which under the Power and Dominion of the said Lords the States General of the United Provinces, have been seized and confiscated on the occasion of the War, which the present Treaty shall bring to a happy Conclusion : It has been agreed, That the said Count *D' Auvergne* shall be restored to the Possession of the said Marquisate of *Bergen op Zoom*, its Appurtenances and Dependencies, as also to all his Rights, Actions, Priviledges, Customs and Prerogatives, which he enjoyed at the time of the Declaration of the War.

VIII.

All Countries, Towns, Places, Lands, Forts, Islands and Lordships, as well in *Europe* as out of *Europe*, that may have been taken and possessed since the beginning of the present War, shall be restored on both Sides, in the same Condition they were in, as to the Fortifications, when taken, and as to the other Buildings, in the Condition they shall be found in, without destroying,

destroying, demolishing or indamaging; any thing in the same, as also without demanding any Recompence for what may have been demolished before; and namely the Fort and Settlement of *Pontichery*, shall be restored upon the fore-mentioned Terms to the *East-India* Company, settled in *France*. As for the Artillery that has been carried away by the *East-India* Company of the United Provinces, it shall be left in their Possession, and likewise the Provisions and Ammunition, Slaves and all other Effects, to be disposed of as they shall think fit; as also of the Lands, Rights and Priviledges, which they have purchased as well of the Prince, as of the Inhabitants of that Country.

IX.

All Prisoners of War shall be released on both Sides, without distinction or reservation, and without paying any Ransom.

X.

The Raising of Contributions shall cease on both Sides, from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty of Peace, and no Arrears of the said Contributions before demanded and granted, shall be exacted; but all Pretensions and Claims that may remain on that Score, upon what Title or Pretence soever, shall be entirely nulled and made void on both Sides. As also after the Exchange of the said Ratifications of the present Treaty, all Contributions shall cease on both Sides, with respect to the Countries of the most Christian and Catholick Kings.

XI.

And the more to confirm this Treaty, and make it lasting; it is also stipulated and agreed

betwixt His Majesty and their Lordships the States General, That this Treaty being duly put in Execution, there shall be, as there is by this present one, a Renunciation both general and particular, to all sorts of Pretensions, both of the time past and present, of what nature soever they be, which one Party may claim from the other, thereby to take away for the future all occasions that may cause and raise new Dissentions and Differences.

XII.

The ordinary Administration of Justice shall reciprocally be set open, and it shall be free for the Subjects of either Party, to claim and pursue their Rights, Actions and Pretensions, according to the Laws and Statutes of each Countries, and obtain one against another without distinction, all lawful Satisfaction: And if there have been any Letters of Reprisal granted on either Side, either before or after the Declaration of the late War, the same shall remain null and void; with a Proviso for the Parties to whom they have been granted, to sue for redress by the ordinary course of Justice.

XIII.

If it happens through Inadvertency or any other Cause, that the present Treaty should be either not fulfilled or infringed in any particular Article, either by His said Majesty, or the said Lords the States General, and their Successors; this Peace and Alliance shall not on that Account be interrupted, but shall remain in all its force and vigor, without any Rupture of Friendship and good Correspondence: But the said Infringement shall speedily be made good, and if it has happened

ed through the Fault of any particular Subjects, they alone shall be Punished and Chastised for the same.

XIV.

And the better to settle and secure the Commerce and Friendship for the future, between the Subjects of the said Lord King, and those of the said Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the *Low Countries*, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that in case there should be hereafter any Interruption of Friendship, or open Rupture between the Crown of *France* and the said Lords the States of the said Provinces, (which God forbid) the space of Nine Months, after the said Rupture, shall be allowed to the Subjects on both Sides to retire and withdraw with their Effects, and Transport the same whither they think fit. Which they shall be permitted to do, as also to Sell or Transport their moveable Goods, in all manner of Liberty without any Molestation. And it shall not be lawful during the said Time to seize their said Effects, and much less to Arrest their Persons.

XV.

The Treaty of Peace concluded between the most Christian King and the late Elector of *Brandenburg* at *St. Germans en Laye*, the 29th June, 1679. shall be restored in all its Articles, and remain in its former Vigour, between His most Christian Majesty and his present Electoral Highness of *Brandenburg*.

XVI.

Whereas it greatly concerns the publick Tranquillity, That the Treaty be observed which was concluded between His most Christian Majesty,

jeſty, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, on the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1696. It is agreed to confirm the ſame by this preſent Treaty.

XVII.

And becauſe His Maſteſty and their Lordſhips the States General, do gratefully acknowledge the powerful Offices and good Counſels which the King of *Sueden* has continually uſed and employed for the publick Safety and Repoſe : It is agreed on both Sides, that his *Sueediſh* Maſteſty and his Kingdoms, ſhall be included and comprehended in the preſent Treaty, in the beſt form and manner that can be.

XVIII.

Under this preſent Treaty of Peace and Alliance, ſhall be comprehended all thoſe who ſhall be named by the ſaid moſt Chriſtian King, before the Exchange of Ratifications, and within the ſpace of Six Months after.

XIX.

And all thoſe who ſhall be named by their Lordſhips the States General, the King of *Great Britain*, and the King of *Spain*, and all their other Allies, who within the ſpace of ſix Weeks, to be reckoned from the Exchange of Ratifications, ſhall declare that they accept the Peace, as alſo the Thirteen laudable Cantons of the Confederate *Swizzers*, and particularly in the beſt form and manner that can be, the Republicks and Evangelical Cantons, *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Glaris*, *Baſil*, *Schaffhouſen* and *Appenzel*, with all their Allies and Confederates, namely the Republick of *Geneva* and its Dependencies, the City and County of *Neuchâtel*, the Towns of *St. Gallen*, *Milhouſen* and *Bienne*. Item, the Confederacy of the *Griſons* and their Dependencies,

the

the Cities of *Bremen* and *Embsen*; and moreover, all Kings, Princes and States, Cities and private Persons, whom, upon their Request, the said Lords the States General shall admit into the said Treaty.

XX.

The said Lord King, and the said Lords the States General, consent and agree, That his *Swedish* Majesty in quality of Mediator, and all other Potentates and Princes, that shall be willing to enter into the same Engagement, may give to His Majesty, and the said Lords the States General, their Promises and Deeds of Warranty, for the performance of all the Contents of this present Treaty.

XXI.

The present Treaty shall be Ratified and approved by the said Lord King, and the said Lords the States General, and the Letters of Ratification shall be delivered within the time of three Weeks, or sooner if possible; to be reckoned from the Day on which the present Treaty is Signed.

XXII.

And for the greater security of this Treaty of Peace, and all the Articles in it contained, the said present Treaty shall be published, verified and registred in the Court of Parliament of *Paris*; and in all other Parliaments of the Kingdom of *France*, and Chamber of Accompts of the said City of *Paris*, and likewise the said Treaty shall be published, verified and registred by the said Lords the States General, in the Courts and other places where Publications, Verifications and Registrings are used to be done.

In Testimony whereof, We the Ambassadors of His said Majesty, and of the said Lords the States-General,

(204)

General, by Virtue of our respective Powers, and in the said Names have signed these Presents with our manual Sign, and caused them to be sealed with our Seals and Coats of Arms, at *Ryswick* in *Holland*, the 20th of *September*, 1697.

Signed,

<i>N. Lillieroot,</i>	<i>De Harley Bonneauil,</i>	<i>A. Heinsius,</i>
(L. S.)	(L. S.)	(L. S.)
	<i>Verjus de Crecy,</i>	<i>E. de Walde,</i>
	(L. S.)	(L. S.)
	<i>De Caillieres,</i>	<i>W. Van Haren,</i>
	(L. S.)	(L. S.)

The

*The Tenor of the full Power of
the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries
of His most Christian Majesty.*

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all those to whom these Presents shall come *Greeting*. Whereas it is our most ardent Desire, to see the War which now afflicts *Christendom*, concluded and ended by a good Peace; and whereas through the Endeavours and Mediation of our most Dear and most Beloved Brother the King of *Sueden*, the Cities of *Delft* and the *Hague* have been pitched and agreed upon by all Parties, there to hold the Conferences necessary for that purpose; we out of the same desire to put a stop, as far as in us lies, and with the assistance of Divine Providence, to the Desolation of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of much Christian Blood, make it known and declare, That we fully and intirely trusting in the Experience, Capacity and Fidelity of our beloved and trusty *Harlay de Bonneau* Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, of our well beloved *Verjus* Count of *Crecy*, Baron of *Conway*, Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Manillet* and other Places, and of our well beloved *De Caillieres* Lord of *Roche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, by the trial we have made, and the pregnant Proofs we have had of them in the several important Employments, with which we have entrusted them, both within and without our Kingdom: For these Reasons,
and

and other weighty Considerations us moving, we have committed, appointed and deputed the said *de Harlay, de Crecy and Cailliers*, and we do commit, appoint and depute them by these Presents, Signed with our own Hand, and have given, and do give them full Power, Commission and special Command to go and repair to the said City of *Delft*, in Quality of our Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors for the Peace, and there to confer, either directly or through the interposition of the Ambassadors Mediators, respectively received and approved, with the Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries and Ministers of our most dear and great Friends the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries; and being all provided with, and authorized by sufficient Powers: And there to Treat of Means to adjust and pacify those Differences which are, at present, the occasion of the War; and our said Plenipotentiaries all Three together, or Two of them, in case the other be absent through Sickness or any other hindrance, or One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sickness or through any other hindrance, shall have Power to agree upon the said Means, and accordingly conclude and Sign a good and firm Peace, and in general to do, negotiate, promise and grant all that they shall think necessary and conducing to effect the said Peace, with the same Authority as we should and could do our selves if we were there in Person, altho' there may be something that should require a more special Command not contained in these Presents; and we do promise upon the Faith and Word of a King to hold good, and perform whatever by the said *de Harlay, de Crecy and Caillieres*, or by Two of them, the other being
absent

absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sickness, or through any other hindrance, shall have been stipulated, promised and granted, and for that purpose to cause our Letters of Ratification, to be dispatched, within the time that they shall promise, in our Name, to exhibit and deliver them in, for such is our Will and Pleasure, in Testimony whereof we have caused these Presents to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Versailles*, the 25th of *February*, 1697. in the 54th Year of our Reign,

Signed *LEWIS*.

And on the Fold, was written,

By the King. Signed, *COLBERT*.

Here

*The Tenor of the full Powers of the
Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries
of Their High and Mightinesses the
States-General.*

THE States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting*: Whereas it is the most ardent of our Wishes, to see the War which now afflicts *Christendom*, concluded and ended by a good Peace; and whereas through the Endeavours and Mediation of the most serene King of *Sweden*, the Palace of *Ryswick*, has been pitched and agreed upon by all Parties for the place of Conference: We out of the same desire to put a stop, as far as in Us lies, to the Desolation of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have been willing to contribute to it all that is in our Power, and for that purpose Depute to the said Assembly some Persons out of the Body of ours, who at several times have given sufficient Proofs of their Knowledge and Experience in publick Affairs, as likewise of their Affection for the good of our States. And whereas *James Boreel*, Lord of *Duynbeeck*, *Westhoven* and *Meressteyn*, Senator and Burghmaster of the City of *Amsterdam*, and Counsellor Deputy of the Province of *Holland*; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckvelt*, *Rateles*, &c. Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of *St. Mary* in *Utrecht*, *Dyckgrave* of the River *Rhine*,

in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Francker*, Deputies in our Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*, have signalized themselves in several important Employments for our Service, wherein they have given Proofs of their Fidelity, Diligence, Address and Skill in the management of Business: For these Reasons and other Considerations Us moving, We have committed, ordained and deputed the said, *Boreel*, *de Weede*, and *de Haren*, and We do commit, ordain and depute them by these Presents, and have given, and do give them full Power, Commission and special Command to go and repair to *Ryswick*, in Quality of our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries for the Peace; and there to Confer either directly, or through the interposition of the Ambassadors Mediators respectively received and approved, with the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty and his Allies, being provided with sufficient Powers, and there to treat of Means to determine and compose the Differences, which are the occasion of this present War: And our said Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or Two of them, in Case the other be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sickness, or through any other hindrance, shall have Power to agree upon the said Means, and accordingly Conclude and Sign a good and firm Peace, and in general to do, negotiate, promise and grant all that they shall think necessary to Effect the said Peace, and do in general all

that We could do our Selves if We were there present, altho' for that purpose there should be required a more special Power and Command, not contained in these Presents. And We do sincerely and faithfully promise to approve, and hold firm and constant, whatever by the said our Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or by Two of them in Case the Third be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or by One of them, the other Two being absent in the like Case of Sickness, or through any other hindrance, shall have been stipulated, promised and granted, and to cause our Letters of Ratification to be dispatched, within the time that they shall promise in our Name, to exhibit and deliver them in. Given at the *Hague* in our Assembly, under our great Seal the Flourish and Signature of the President of our Assembly, and the Signature of our Secretary the 6th of *April*, in the Year, 1697.

Signed *F. B. de Reede,*

Upon the Fold was written,

By Order of the said Lords the States-General,

Signed *F. FAGE L,*

And Sealed with the Great Seal in Red Wax.

T H E

THE States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting*. Whereas it is our most ardent desire, to see the War which now afflicts *Christendom*, concluded and ended by a good Peace; and as through the Endeavours and Mediation of the most serene King of *Sweden*, the Royal Palace of *Ryswick*, has been pitched and agreed upon by all Parties for the place of Conferences: We out of the same Desire to put a stop as far as in Us shall lie, to the Desolation of so many Provinces, and the Effusion of so much Christian Blood, have been willing to contribute to it all that is in our Power, and for that purpose we have already deputed in Quality of our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries to the said Assembly, some Persons who are Members of Ours; who have at several times given Proofs of their Knowledge and Experience in publick Affairs, and of their Affection for the good of our State: To wit, *James Boreel*, Lord of *Duynbeeck*, *Westhoven* and *Meresleyn*, Senator and Burghmaster of the City of *Amsterdam*, and Counsellor Deputy of the Province of *Holland*; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckvelt*, *Rateles*, &c. Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of St. *Mary* in *Utrecht*, Dyckgrave of the River *Rhine*, in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franecker*, Deputies in our Assembly of the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and

Friesland: And whereas we now think it convenient to join a Fourth Person to our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries aforesaid, for the same purpose, and that *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, Superintendent of the Fiefs, and Deputy in our Assembly for the same Province, has signalized himself in several important Employments for our Service, wherein he has approved his Fidelity, Diligence and Skill in the management of Affairs. For these Causes and other Considerations Us moving, We have constituted, ordained and deputed, and We do constitute, ordain and depute the said *Heinsius*, and to him We have given, and do give full Power, Commission and special Command to go and repair to *Ryswick*, in Quality of our Extraordinary Ambassador and Plenipotentiary for the Peace, and there to Confer either directly, or through the interposition of the Ambassadors Mediators respectively received and approved, with the Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty and his Allies, being provided with sufficient Powers: And there to treat of Means to adjust and pacifie the Differences which occasion this present War; and our same Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, together with the said *Boreel*, *de Weede*, and *de Haren*, our three other Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or with two or one of them, in Case the other be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or he alone in Case all the other three be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, shall have Power to agree upon the said Means, and accordingly Conclude and Sign a good and firm Peace: And in
general

general to do, negotiate, promise and grant all that he shall think necessary to effect the said Peace, and to do in general all that we could do our Selves if we were there present, altho' there should be required for that purpose, a more special Power and Command, not contained in these Presents ; and we sincerely and faithfully do promise, to approve and hold firm and constant, whatever by the said *Heinsius*, together with our three other Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, or with two or one of them, in Case the other be absent through Sickness or other hindrance, or by him alone, all the other three being absent through Sickness or other hindrance, shall have been stipulated, promised and granted, and to cause our Letters of Ratification to be dispatched within the time that he shall promise in our Name to exhibit and deliver them in. Given at the *Hague* in our Assembly, under our Great Seal, the Flourish and Signature of the President of our Assembly, and the Signature of our Secretary, the 5th of *August*, 1697.

Signed *F. B. de Reede*,

Upon the Fold was written,

By Order of the said Lords the States-General,

Signed *F. F A G E L*,

And Sealed with the Great Seal in Red Wax.

Separate Article.

BESIDES all that is concluded and stipulated by the Treaty of Peace made betwixt the Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors of the Most Christian King, and those of their Lordships the States-General of the United Provinces this present Day, the 20th of *September*, 1697. It is moreover agreed by this Separate Article, which shall have the same Force and Effect as if it was inserted Word for Word in the said Treaty, That his Most Christian Majesty shall Covenant and Agree, and by the present Article he does covenant and agree, That it shall be free for the Emperor and the Empire, until the 1st Day of *November* next, to accept the Conditions of Peace lately proposed by the Most Christian King, according to the Declaration made on the 1st Day of this present Month of *September*, unless in the mean time it shall be otherwise agreed between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his Most Christian Majesty. And in Case his Imperial Majesty does not within the time prefixed accept those Conditions, or that it be not otherwise agreed between his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and his Most Christian Majesty, the said Treaty shall have its full Effect, and be duly put in Execution according to its Form and Tenor, and it shall not be lawful for the said Lords the States-General, directly or indirectly, on any account or cause whatsoever, to Act contrary to the said Treaty.

In

n Testimony whereof, We the Ambassadors
his said Majesty, and the said Lords the States-
general, by Virtue of our respective Powers,
in the Names aforesaid, have Signed this Se-
nte Article, and caused it to be Sealed with
Seals and Coat of Arms, at *Ryswick* in *Holland*,
20th Day of *September*, 1697,

Here were Signed,

<i>J. de Harlay Bonneuil,</i>	<i>A. Heinsius,</i>
(L. S.)	(L. S.)
<i>Jusde Crecy,</i>	<i>E. de Weede,</i>
(L. S.)	(L. S.)
<i>Saillieres,</i>	<i>W. Van Haren.</i>
(L. S.)	(L. S.)

The Ratification of His most Christian Majesty, upon the Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those to whom theie Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our beloved and trusty Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonnenil*, Count of *Cely*; our dear and well beloved *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Marquis of *Treon*, Baron of *Conway*, Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Fort-Isle* and *Menillet*; and our dear and well beloved *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Roche-Chellay* and *Gigny*, our Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors, by virtue of the full Power we had given them, have concluded, agreed and signed on the 20th Day of *September* last past, at *Ryswick*, with *Anthony Heinsius*, Countellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Superintendent of the Fiefs of the same Province; *Fieverhard de Weede*, Lord of *Wiede*, *Dyckvelt*, *Rateles*, &c. Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the imperial Chapter of *St. Mary* in *Utrecht*, *Dyckgrave* of the River *Rhine* in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franker*, Deputies in their Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*, in quality of
Ex-

Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of our most dear and great Friends the States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, also provided with full Powers for the Treaty of Peace, the Tenor of which is as follows.

In the Name of God, &c.

We liking and approving the said Treaty of Peace, in all and every one of the Points and Articles, therein contained and expressed, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and we do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the same, as well for us, as for our Heirs, Successors, Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Lordships and Subjects. And we do promise upon the Faith and Word of a King, under the Obligation and Mortgage of all and every one of our Estates, both present and to come, inviolably to keep and observe the same, without ever acting or doing any thing to them contrary, directly or indirectly, in no manner whatsoever. In Testimony whereof, We have signed these Presents with our own Hand, and caused them to be sealed with our Seal. Given at *Fontainebleau* the third Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord, 1697. and of our Reign the 55th,

Signed *LEWIS.*

And a little lower, *By the King,*

Signed *COLBERT.*

The

*The Ratification of their Lordships
the States General of the United
Provinces of the Low-Countries,
upon the Treaty of Peace and
Friendship.*

THE States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting.* Having perused and examined the Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded at *Ryswick* in *Holland*, on the 20th of *September* in the present Year, 1697. by *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonnenil*, Count of *Celi*, Counsellor in ordinary to His most Christian Majesty in his Council of State; *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Counsellor in ordinary to His Majesty in his Council of State, Marquiss of *Treon*, Baron of *Couway*, Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, *Monsielet* and other Places; and *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Caillieres*, *Roshe-chellay* and *Gigny*, Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of His most Christian Majesty, in the Assembly of *Ryswick*, in the Name and from His said Majesty. And by *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Superintendent of the Fiefs of the same Province; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckvelt*, *Rateles* and other Places, Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the imperial Chapter of *St. Mary* in *Utrecht*, Dyckgrave of

of the River *Rhine* in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the same Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franeker*; Deputies in our Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*, our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries in the said Assembly of *Ryswick*, in our Name, and from us, by virtue of their respective full Powers, the Tenor of which Treaty, is as follows.

In the Name of God, &c.

And whereas by the said Treaty it is provided, that the Letters of Ratification shall be delivered in on both Sides, in good and due form, within the time of three Weeks or sooner if possible, to be reckoned from the Day on which the Treaty was signed: We being willing to give Proofs of our Sincerity, and acquit the promises which our Ambassadors have made for us, we have approved, confirmed and ratified, and we do approve, confirm and ratify by these Presents, the said Treaty, and every one of its Articles, abovementioned and transcribed; and do we faithfully and sincerely Promise, inviolably to keep, maintain and observe the same in all its particulars, without ever acting or doing any thing to it contrary, directly or indirectly, upon any account or in any manner whatsoever. In Testimony whereof, we have caused these Presents to be Signed by the President of our Assembly, Countersigned by our Secretary, and sealed with our Great Seal. Done at the *Hague* the 10th of *October*, 1697.

Here

The Ratification of his Most Christian Majesty, upon the Separate Article.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting*: Having perused and examined the Separate Article, which our beloved and trusty Counsellor in Ordinary in our Council of State, *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonneuil*, Count of *Cely*; Our dear and well-beloved *Lewis Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Marquis of *Treou*, Baron of *Conway*, Lord of *Boulay*, the *Two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, and *Menillet*; and our dear and well beloved *Francis de Caillieres*, Knight, Lord of *Caillieres*, *Roche-chellay* and *Gigny*, our Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors, by Virtue of the full Powers We had given them, have concluded, agreed and signed on the 20th Day of *September* last past at *Ryswick*, with *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the Province of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Super-Intendent of the *Fleets*; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckvelt*, *Rateles* &c. Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of *St. Mary* in *Utrecht*, *Dyckgrave* of the River *Rhine*, in the Province of *Utrecht*, President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University

sity of *Franecker*, and Deputies in their Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*; in Quality of Plenipotentiaries and Extraordinary Ambassadors of our most dear and great Friends the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, also provided with full Powers, of which Separate Article the Tenor is as follows,

Besides all that is Concluded, &c.

We liking and approving the said Separate Article in all its Contents, have allowed, approved, and ratified the same, and We do allow, approve and ratifie it by these Presents, Signed with our own Hand; and We promise upon the Faith and Word of a King to perform, and observe the same, and cause it to be observed sincerely and faithfully, and never to suffer any thing to be done to it contrary, directly or indirectly, upon any account or cause whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof We have Signed these Presents, and caused them to be Sealed with our Seal. Given at *Fontainebleau*, the 3d Day of *October*, in the Year of Our Lord, 1697. and of our Reign the 55th.

Signed *LEWIS*.

And a little lower,

By the King. Signed, *COLBERT*.

The

The Ratification of the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, upon the Separate Article.

THE States-General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, to all those to whom these Presents shall come, *Greeting* : Whereas besides the Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded at *Ryswick* in *Holland*, the 20th Day of *September*, of the present Year, 1697. There has also been made a Separate Article, by *Nicolas Augustus de Harlay*, Knight, Lord of *Bonnenil*, Count of *Cely*, Counsellor in Ordinary to his Most Christian Majesty in his Council of State ; *Lewis-Verjus*, Knight, Count of *Crecy*, Counsellor in Ordinary to His Majesty in his Council of State, Marquis of *Treou*, Baron of *Conway*, Lord of *Boulay*, *The Two Churches*, *Fort-Isle*, *Menillet*, and other Places ; - and *Francis Callieres*, Knight, Lord of *Callieres*, *Roch-Chellay* and *Gigny*, Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty in the Assembly of *Ryswick*, in the Name and from his said Majesty : And by *Anthony Heinsius*, Counsellor Pensionary of the Province

Province of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, Keeper of the Great Seal, and Superintendent of the Fiefs of the said Province; *Everhard de Weede*, Lord of *Weede*, *Dyckveh*, *Bateles*, and other Places, Lord of the Mannor of the Town of *Oudewater*, Dean and Rector of the Imperial Chapter of *St. Mary* in *Utrecht*, Dyckgrave of the River *Rhine*, in the Province of *Utrecht*, and President of the States of the said Province; and *William de Haren*, Grietman of *Bilt*, Deputy for the Nobility in the States of *Friesland*, and Curator of the University of *Franeker*, Deputies in our Assembly for the States of *Holland*, *Utrecht* and *Friesland*. Our Extraordinary Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries in the said Assembly of *Ryswick*, in Our Name and from Us, by Virtue of their respective full Powers, of which Separate Article, the Tenor is as follows,

Besides all that is Concluded, &c.

We liking and accepting the said Separate Article, have approved and ratified, and We approve and ratifie the same by these Presents, as if it was inserted in the forementioned Treaty of Peace and Friendship; and We promise inviolably to keep, maintain and observe all that is contained in it, without ever acting contrary to it, directly or indirectly, upon any account whatsoever.

In

In Testimony whereof We have caused these Presents to be Signed by the President of Our Assembly, Countersigned by Our Secretary, and Sealed with Our Great Seal. Given at the *Hague*, the 10th of *October*, in the Year, 1697.

Articles
